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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Italian Envoy At British G. H. Q.

Nazi Proposal To Turkey

New Approach For Non-Aggression Pact

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, April 16.

The "Manchester Guardian's" special correspondent in Istanbul writes:—

Turkish opinion is getting steady with the news of stiffening resistance to Germany in the Balkans, although British reverses in Libya have caused much concern. The estimates of Turkey's defensive strength vary with the strength and the weakness of the British position in the Middle East. Also from the viewpoint of larger strategy, Egypt is considered a key position, whereas Greece is not.

Despite the persistently-rumoured German proposal to Turkey for a non-aggression pact, nothing has happened till now, although it is not unlikely that Germany will be making some sort of approach.

It is supposed that the Turkish Government will try to get on as well as it can with Germany, subject to the existing engagements and the Germans' refraining from making demands infringing Turkish independence and sovereignty. It is thought that the Germans will not try any nonsense so long as there is resistance in Yugoslavia, Greece and Egypt.

There are various indications that Bulgaria is coming into the war. This theoretically obliges Turkey to come under the Balkan pact, but it depends on how far the Balkan "entente" is considered to exist since Rumania's defection. Anyway, Turkish policy hitherto has been decided less by political than by military and strategical considerations.

DAYS OF DECISION IN N. AFRICA

Moscow Expert Looks At Libyan Campaign

MOSCOW, April 16.

Colonel Popoff, the Soviet military expert, reviewing the situation in North Africa in the newspaper "Red Star" expects "rather important" developments in the next few days.

He cites the "considerable increase" in the activity of the R.A.F. in North Africa as indicative of coming events.

"The British Command is doubtless preparing a counterblow. Where the blow will come from is difficult to say. It may be from the Tobruk region, the Siwa oasis or Nersa Matruh", he adds.—Reuter.

BRITISH MISSION LEAVES ANKARA

ANKARA, April 15.

Lieut General Sir James Marshall-Cornwall has left here for Egypt. Accompanied by Air Marshal Elmhirst, he arrived in Turkey from Egypt at the beginning of April to resume talks with the Turkish General Staff.—Reu-

VICHY MILITARY MOVES

Defence Minister To Meet Weygand

LONDON, April 16.

It is reported from Vichy that General Huntziger, Minister of National Defence, has gone to North Africa to consult with General Weygand. Government circles say that General Huntziger will discuss military questions on the spot.—Reuter.

End Of Resitsance In Abyssinia In Sight

PURSUIT OF RETREATING FASCIST FORCES

Streams Of Prisoners Pour Into Ethiopian Capital

CAIRO, April 16.

AN ENVOY OF THE DUKE OF AOSTA, THE VICE-ROY OF ABYSSINIA, HAS ARRIVED AT GENERAL CUNNINGHAM'S HEADQUARTERS.

ITALIANS ROUTED

In Abyssinia, British patrols attacked and routed the enemy at the Safartak Fort, 30 miles south-east of Debra Marcos and captured forts on the left bank of the Nile

ITALIAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS

In Abyssinia a total of 40,000 Italian troops and 36,000 native troops are now concentrated at three different points—Dessie, Gondar and Jimma.

The town of Obbia 320 miles up the coast from Mogadishu has surrendered to the British and patrols flying over Guarda 300 miles further north state that white flags are displayed everywhere.

BRITISH ADVANCE

A Cairo "communique" says: In Abyssinia, British forces advancing from both north and south towards Dessie are making steady progress despite extensive damage to the main Italian road. In addition to General Santini, one Italian Brigade Commander, 40 other Officers, 200 Italian and 1,600 Italian Colonial troops have been captured in the last few days.

PRISONERS POURING IN

A ceaseless stream of Italian prisoners continue to come in at Addis Ababa. although Italian troops were evacuated from there. Several battalions have been taken complete.

A Nairobi "communique" says that Italian native units are losing numbers of deserters and in one case these formed themselves into bands which are operating independently against Italians now.

Five thousand Italians and 3,000 Africans have been taken prisoner since the capture of Addis Ababa. General Pesanti is among the Italians captured, says a message from the Abyssinian Capital.

THEY SHOOT EACH OTHER!

"Reuter's" special correspondent in Addis Ababa wires:—

General Pesanti, Italian Divisional Commander, whose capture is announced to-day was overtaken by Imperial forces when plodding along on a mule between a remote village and Addis Ababa. He is now occupying the bedroom of General Santini who has been removed to an unknown destination.

Another prisoner is Colonel Rolle, Leader of the notorious Banda (native levies) Group. He, with a staff of eleven officers and 700 Banda, was captured near the Awash River by two South African subalterns (one of whom was the grandson of General Botha) and seventeen men.

Two enemy bodies, 600 strong, approaching to surrender from different directions with nerves on edge opened fire on each other. Six were killed before a South African regiment intervened and took them prisoner.

British columns are now at the heels of retreating Italians in three main sectors, namely, the Mussolini Pass, 100 miles from Addis Ababa on Dessie road, in the heart of Arussia mountains, east of the Abyssinian lakes, and on the Omo River on the way to Jimma.

PATRIOTS ACTIVE

Abyssinian patriots are increasingly helping to disintegrate

(Continued on Page 7)

In Libya:

HARD FIGHTING IN SOLLUM

R.A.F. Carries On Non-Stop Attacks On Advancing Enemy Forces

CAIRO, April 16.

The Libyan situation has been stationary for the last four days, according to well-informed circles here. While patrol activity continues in Sollum area on the Egyptian border, there has been occasional hard fighting. Enemy losses run into hundreds, it is stated. There is no indication that the Nazis have increased the strength of their forward units.

A 'communique' from the British Headquarters states that the situation in Tobruk area is unchanged while in the Sollum sector, British patrols have again inflicted losses both in men and vehicles on Germans and have taken some prisoners.

R.A.F. DOES ITS WORK

German and Italian forces in Cyrenaica have been subjected by the R.A.F. to continuous day and night attacks for the last 24 hours. Considerable damage and confusion was caused to movement of troops and motor transport concentrations in Eladam, Tobruk, Bardia areas by constant air attacks throughout Tuesday, says an R.A.F. 'communique.'

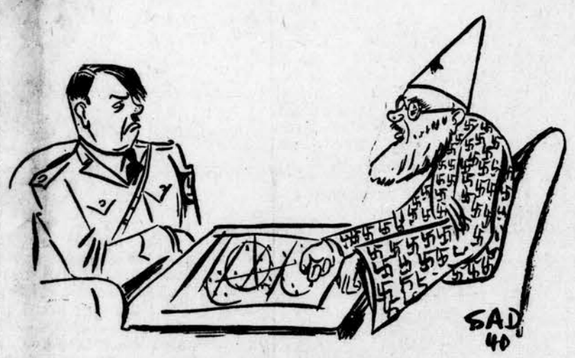
In addition to continuous bombing attacks, British fighter aircraft on patrol took every opportunity to carry out machinegun attacks. The 'communique' adds that from all these operations all British aircraft returned safely with the exception of two bombers.

British forces have successfully attacked enemy rear positions in the Capuzzo area, it is learnt in London. Enemy vehicles were shelled and set on fire.

NAVY ACTIVE ON LIBYAN COAST.

Ships of the Royal Navy are constantly and successfully harrassing enemy operations on the Libyan coast by bombardment. This is stated in a report by the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean given in an Admiralty 'communique'. Enemy positions and transport columns on the escarpment road west of Sollum have been bombarded with particularly good results. El Gagala aerodrome to the west of Tobruk has also been heavily bombarded from the sea and at least five aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

Indication that the British Navy is taking part in the fierce battle in North Africa is afforded by today's official Italian 'communique' which says: "Fighting continues in the Sollum area. The British are defending Tobruk tenaciously, supported by naval units."—Reuter.



POLITICAL ASTROLOGY
Hitler: "What about the battle of the Atlantic?"
Astrologer: "The stars are not unfavourable but I see a terrible constellation of Stars and Stripes."

Russo-Belgian Agreement

Exchange Of Foodstuffs For Engineering Products

LONDON, April 16.

A Russo-Belgian Agreement for supply of foodstuffs to Belgium has been reached in Moscow today, "Reuter" learns in London.

This Agreement presumably has been reached with German approval and will go far towards meeting the food shortage in Belgium, which is suffering more than any other Western country.

WHEAT AND FATS

Under the Agreement, Russia will supply Belgium during the next twelve months with very substantial quantities of wheat and fats. Belgium in return will supply Russia with engineering products.—

The Russo-Belgian Agreement is held in British authoritative circles as justifying the official view that blockade must be applied to enemy occupied countries firstly because the responsibility of feeding these areas is Germany's; Secondly, because British firmness has evidently resulted in the Russo-Belgian Agreement which deprives Germany of supplies she would otherwise have had.

It is understood that Belgium in return for foodstuffs will supply Russia with engineering products.

Flare-Up In Foodstuffs

City Trade Interests Meet Central Government Representative

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. T. S. Pillai, Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, left to-night for Delhi after interviewing representatives of the Bombay Government and city trade interests. In the absence of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar who had to cancel his visit to the City on account of a sad family bereavement. Mr. Pillai met the Bombay Government spokesmen who represented to him that there was a flare-up in prices of food-stuffs, especially of rice, on account of shortage of freight from Rangoon They are reported to have urged Central Government intervention and release of more shipping space and waggons to remedy the shortage of foodstuffs.

Mr. Pillai is understood to have emphasised that every available tonnage was most needed now for war, and at the same time assured that their representation would receive the most serious attention of the Central Government. He seems to have suggested administrative control to stop skyrocketing of prices.

CONFERENCE WITH MILLOWNERS

Mr. Pillai had a conference with the representatives of the Millowners' Association on the tentative Notification under the Merchandise Marks Act as recently amended and on the draft rules prepared by the Central Government to give effect to the provisions of the Trade Marks Act. In the course of the talks, the Millowners seem to have drawn his pointed attention to the abnormal rise in the price of rice and other foodstuffs which caused a lot of agitation in labour ranks.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Paper merchants and silk importers waited upon him and discussed shortage of freight facilities. The former urged relaxation of import restrictions governing foreign paper and newsprint are understood to have pointed out the jump in prices of India made paper. Mr. Pillai is reported to have dwelt on the difficulties involved in the relaxation of import control, but at the same time promised to inquire and check cases of proved profiteering.

MOSCOW PACT SEQUEL

British Ambassador Sees Japanese Vice-Minister For Foreign Affairs

TOKYO, April 16.

The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, called on the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Foreign Office at noon today and remained with him for half an hour.

The nature of the conversation between Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. Ohashi is not disclosed, but well-informed circles believe that Sir Robert Craigie's object was to sound Mr. Ohashi regarding Japan's attitude toward Britain in the light of the Russo-Japanese Pact.—Reuter.

GIANT BOMBERS FOR SINGAPORE

TOKYO, April 16.

The famous American flier, Clyde Pangbourn, who was the first to fly the Pacific from Japan to the United States, was among the crew which flew a new type of giant bomber from the United States to the naval base at Cavite, Philippines on April 12.

This is revealed in a despatch from the Manila correspondent of the Domei Agency who adds that a second similar plane arrived at Cavite on Tuesday and is now being prepared for transfer to the British.

The correspondent says that British pilots are on their way from Singapore to take over the planes and fly them to Singapore base.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PRESS CAUTIONS

TOKYO, April 16.

After the first flush of enthusiasm for the new Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact, Japanese newspapers have adopted a more reserved tone to-day.

Caution is urged and the view is expressed that unless Moscow suspends help to China and reaches an agreement with Japan on the various issues at present outstanding between the two countries the Pact will be valueless.

One newspaper says that the Pact should not be construed as a gesture of goodwill to Japan, but as a natural policy of the Soviet Union which seeks to profit by the wars of others.

Organised Yugoslav Resistance Ceases

GUERILLA TACTICS TO HARASS NAZIS

Fierce Anglo-Greek Stand In Olympus Region

LONDON, April 16.

ACCORDING to information reaching London the situation in Yugoslavia is bad from the viewpoint that unified resistance has ceased, and henceforth operations will be guerilla warfare.

SARAJEVO FALLS

The Germans claim to-day to have captured the Yugoslav town of Sarajevo which lies roughly midway from Belgrade and the Adriatic coast.

60 NAZI DIVISIONS IN ACTION

The degree of Yugoslav resistance is shown by the fact that the German forces operating in that country have been increased from 38 divisions to more than 60 divisions, according to the Ankara radio. Further German reinforcements are being rushed to Yugoslavia through Rumania.

HEAVY NAZI AIR LOSSES

First news of the fight which the Yugoslav air force is putting up against the invader was given to "Reuter" to-day by an R. A. F. officer who has just returned to Athens from Yugoslavia. The British officer states that according to figures given to him by the Commander of one of Yugoslav's Hurricane Squadrons 135 German aircraft were shot down in combat or destroyed by anti-aircraft fire on April 6 and 7.

The British Air Ministry further states that he believed Yugoslav fighters, bombers and anti-aircraft gunners have thus far accounted for nearly 300 German planes. Bad weather hampered flying at the outset of the invasion. He had to leave many Yugoslav machines on advanced aerodromes at the mercy of German tanks.

Later, Yugoslav bombers raided a number of German occupied Bulgarian aerodromes. The nature of these aerodromes compelled the Germans to park their aircraft more closely than normal and many were consequently destroyed. Twenty-six German machines were smashed in one raid alone.

UNITED RESISTANCE CEASES

The situation in Yugoslavia cannot be regarded optimistically judging from information reaching London. Jugoslav control as a unified body has ceased. This does not mean that there is no longer any resistance. There will be guerilla warfare by units on greater or smaller scale, particularly on German lines of communications.

ANGLO-GREEK FRONT

At the same time, it is learnt, British and Greek forces are holding the zone from Mount Olympus stretching northwest in the direction of Koritza. Generally speaking it may be said that the Greeks are coming back from Albania and joining up on the left of the British forces. The line will pivot on the right of Mount Olympus.

HEAVY PRESSURE

Enemy pressure is increasing and there have been some fierce German attacks, but there are no grounds for the reports circulated abroad from Ankara that the Germans have broken through. It is also strongly emphasised in authoritative quarters that there is no truth whatever in German propaganda reports that the forces of the Empire are evacuating Greece.

A FATAL MISTAKE

The Germans have not yet claimed the occupation of the Greek towns Drama and Cavalla where the Greek garrisons have

(Continued on Page 7)

NAZI AND BRITISH FORCES CONTACT

LONDON, April 16.

A German News Agency message says that British troops have strongly fortified positions at strategic points in Greece and adds that some hard fighting has already taken place.—Reuter.

Unhappy Mexico

THOUSANDS KILLED IN EARTHQUAKE

VICHY, April 16.

Most of the 15,000 inhabitants of Colig are believed to have been either killed or injured in an earthquake that rocked Mexico on Tuesday, states a despatch from Mexico City.

Bodies are still being extricated from wrecked buildings and it will be many days before the full deathroll is known.

The twelve thousand feet high Colima volcano is reported to be still erupting. Terrified villagers are fleeing from their homes on its slopes as the lava flows down the mountainside. A tidal wave along the coast of Jalisco state has destroyed villages and caused many deaths.

The Government of Colima state has appealed to Mexico city to send "a caravan of ambulances, scores of doctors and thousands of troops with huge quantities of medicines" to aid rescue work.—Reuter.

INSIDE YERAVDA CENTRAL PRISON

Health Of Politicals Deteriorating?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Condition of political prisoners in the Yeravda Central Prison appears to be very unsatisfactory and the health of a number of them is understood to be deteriorating. Mr. Haribhau Joshi, who was recently released from this prison, it is stated, had made a detailed representation to the Home Department of the Bombay Government inviting urgent attention to the treatment of political prisoners. Mr. Joshi, who was in Bombay, visited the Secretariat in order personally to place the facts before the Home Secretary. In the absence of Mr. Sladar, he had talks with the Assistant Secretary who, it is understood, assured Mr. Joshi that his representation was receiving careful consideration and that reports have been called for from the jail. A further assurance that, as soon as the information called for is received, Government will move in the matter also seems to have been given.

(Stop Press On Page 7)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Christian bachelor, educated, age 38, middle class, Govt. service in distant mofussil desires marriage. Necessity to advertise; fed up with homeless life, lonely district, no educated ladies long leave impossible till conclusion of war Differences of religion, caste or province no barrier. Lady must be well educated, preferably university qualifications, last not absolutely indispensable, over 25, desirous of respectable quiet home life. All inquiries direct, correspondence strictly secret. Photographs to be exchanged and returned. Prior to final decision interview essential, subject to mutual approval early marriage. Goans, East Indians and Anglo-Indians need no trouble. Other Christians and Hindus welcome. Please communicate Box No. 14459 "Bombay Chronicle."

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for the Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College of the Ahmedabad Education Society (1) a Professor of English and for the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, (2) a Professor, who can teach Organisation of Cotton Industry to B.Com. classes and Economics or Commerce to undergraduate classes and also, (3) an Assistant Professor of Accounting and Auditing. Only persons with high academic qualifications need apply. Teaching experience will be an additional qualification. The scale of salaries for professors is Rs. 200-25|2-300 and for assistant professors Rs. 100-20|2-200 with benefit of Provident Fund. Applications should reach the Secretary, the Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, on or before the 10th of May. J. H. Divan, Secretary. (4792)

Wanted by the Indian Clock Mfg. Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, further 70 apprentices. "A" class allowance from Rs. 35|- to Rs. 75|-; "B" class Rs. 25|- to Rs. 50|- "C" class Rs. 20|- to Rs. 45|-. Apply Managing Agents within 30th April for application forms, prospectus etc. with Re. 1|-. Application forms, prospectus etc. are also available at Company's office. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta, with Re. 1|-. No distinction of caste, creed, religion or province will be made. (4786)

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AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the articles stated below to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1941-1942 ending 31st March, 1942 so as to reach the undersigned on or before 1st May, 1941 at 4 P. M. The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money as under without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification and tender form can be had from the Store-Keeper on application on payment as shown below. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

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Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office
Dated 12-4-1941.

(4800)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

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Wanted: Candidates for Railway— Telegraph Classes. Apply, immediately with two Annas Postage. Gujarat Telegraph College, Umreth. (14445)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Matrics! Become graduates (Punjab University) with 15 months' home-study. Particulars against 9p. stamp. Dewan's, Bhadarkali Lahore. (14452)

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For Sale: Ruston Paraffin Oil Engine 4½ H.P., One Roller Pan Mixture, discharge 1 unit per 8 hours, Teak Wood Derricks, G. I. Pipes and fittings of several sizes—all in sound condition. Apply Dalmia Cement, Ltd., P. O. Dalmiapuram. (S. I. Rly.). (4791)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Paid Local Agents every where on Rs. 25 p. m. No guarantee. Cash Rs. 20 against stock essential. Raj Beauty Works, Regd. Nisbet Road, Lahore. (14442)

Wanted Chief Agents in Bombay Sind, Punjab, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Rajputana for respectable Provident Insurance Company. Peerless Provident Insurance, Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta. (14441)

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Public Notices

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

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WANTED trained Telegraphists, residing in Bombay to work as non-departmental telegraphists in the Bombay C. T. O. on Rs. 2|- per day. Candidates should see the undersigned between 10 A. M and 5 P. M. on any working day.

Chief Superintendent,
Central Telegraph Office
Bombay.
Bombay, April, 1941

(4799)

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ATTENTION IS DRAWN to the Preliminary Special and Common Jury Lists published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 15th April, 1941, Part II, pages 647 to 722.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said Lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 24th April, 1941.

T. SINCLAIR KENNEDY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
High Court, Bombay,
16th April, 1941.

(4802)

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Office at Baroda on SATURDAY, the 10th May, 1941, at 4 P. M (S. T.) for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1940.
2. To sanction the declaration of dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Shankerbhai J. Amin and Mr. Chimanbhai I. Amin, who retire by rotation but are all gible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To do any other business the Chairman may place before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st May, 1941 to 20th May, 1941, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RAMAN B. AMIN,
General Manager
Baroda, 15th April, 1941.

NOTICE.

The dividend will be payable at the Office of the Company at Baroda on or after the 20th June, 1941, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register of the Company on 10th May, 1941, to whom dividend warrants will be posted. CHANGE OF ADDRESS, IF ANY, BE NOTIFIED AT ONCE.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RAMAN B. AMIN,
General Manager.
Baroda, 15th April, 1941.

(4804)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Estate of Hatim Esoofally Shums ... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 24th day of February, 1940 and the Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 20th day of December, 1940 to Bai Rukhaiyabai his widow of Bombay are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administratrix at the Office of the undersigned her attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said administratrix at the aforesaid address.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1941.

ALREJA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

Address:—Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (4803)

Public Notices

INDIAN RESEARCH FUND ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Medical Graduates for the post of a Research Assistant on the enquiry "Studies in Tests of Physical Fitness on Indians". The post is temporary upto the 31st March, 1942. Service can be determined by one month's notice on either side. Pay Rs. 125/- p. m. No allowances. Private practice not allowed. Applications with full particulars regarding qualifications and experience, etc., together with copies of testimonials and a list of original articles or papers published, should reach the Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College, Bombay 8, on or before Thursday the 1st of May, 1941.

4805

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. VISHNU KRISHNARAO DHURANDHAR and GANPATRAO KRISHNARAO DHURANDHAR, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office at No. 14K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure (cess of which has been redeemed), situate, lying and being at 2nd Fanaswady Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 564 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 1|1207 and 1203 Laughton's Survey Nos. 2|322 and 324 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 2019 and 2022 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward 7 (c) No. 4775 @ 77 and Street Nos. 23-25 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Mangaldas Dayarani and partly by the property of Damodar Vijbhukhandas, on or towards the South by the Shri Ram Mandir, on or towards the East partly by the property of D. G Bankapure and partly by the property of Vasanji Damodar and on or towards the West by the Fanaswady 2nd Lane.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1941.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

(4801)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.) AT NO. 14 SHED VICTORIA DOCK.

AUCTION SALE of 215 Drums Colour Cement, 58 Drums Bisulphate of Soda, Oil, Sherry, Wine, 85 cases Vermouth, Soap, Talcum Powder, Epsom Salt, Medicine, Coloured papers, Cycles etc., Iron Bars, Asphalt, Candles, Tea and Coir-yarn.

At 4 P. M. (S.T.) AT SASSOON DOCK BUNDER, COLABA—Wood Planks, Reapers, Coir, Steel (Iron), Oil, French Chalk, Bamboos, 56 f. Masts.

Under instructions from the Deputy Conservator, Bombay Port Trust and in accordance with the Provisions of Section 14 of the Indian Ports Act XV of 1908 and Section 277 Part VII of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act XXI of 1923 Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 22nd April, 1941 at the abovementioned time and place. The above goods salved from the sea and sunken craft.

A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

ZENANA SHOW TO-DAY AT 1 p.m.
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
RADHIKA
The Picture Every Woman Must See
Directed by: VIRENDRA DESAI
Starring:
NALINI JAYWANT
7TH WEEK AT
PATHE
3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.

2nd Glorious Week
RANJIT'S Joyous Whirlwind Spectacle
UMMEED
Director: MANIBHAI VYAS
Cast:
ISHWARLAL, PRABHA, NURJAHAN, DIKSHIT, KESARI
Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1-30 p. m.
OPERA HOUSE

NEXT SATURDAY!
- - A Picture of Rural India in All its vivid colours—
BHAVNANI Production
Engrossing Rural Romance
Premnagar
Starring: BIMLA KUMARI HUSNABANU, PROF. RAMANAND, Raimohan, Nagendra & Fatty Prasad
PREMIERE, SAT. 19th AT
NOVELTY
Talkies : : Grant Road
A 'Brilliant Pictures' Ltd.' Release!

1ST ZANANA SHOW TO-DAY: 1-30 P. M.
आशा पिक्चर्स
ASHA Pictures' Popular Comedy
GHAR JAWAI
Screen Play: PRINCIPAL ATRE
Starring: SHOBHANA SAMARTH & VANMALA
6TH WEEK AT
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4-30, 7, 9-45 p.m.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m
THE MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
DOWN ARGENTINE WAY IN TECHNICOLOR!

TO-DAY—LAST DAY!
REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m
FRANCHOT TONE
PEGGY MORAN & MISCHA AUER IN
TRAIL OF THE VIGILANTES
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
Also "1940-REVIEW OF MOMENTOUS YEAR"
TO-MORROW:
Charles Boyer & Margaret Sullavan in
BACK STREET
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
Plans open. Book Now.

PROTEST AGAINST SALES TAX

Chamanlal Urges United Front Among Traders

LAHORE, April 15.

A request to the Governor of the Punjab to use his special powers and cancel the Punjab Produce Markets Act and the General Sales Tax Act, was made at a public meeting held this evening.

The meeting which was presided over by Diwan Chamanlal, M. L. A., was attended by about ten thousand traders of all communities. Among those who spoke were Diwan Chamanlal, Mahashe Khushal Chand Khursand, Lala Kundan Lal Lamba and Syed Habib. The speakers exhorted the audience to present a united front, as it was a common cause, and continue the hartal till the acts were either withdrawn or amended to their satisfaction.

The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the Marketing Act and the Sales Tax Act and urging His Excellency the Governor to use his special powers and cancel both the acts which were calculated to ruin the trade of the Punjab.—A. P

PUNJAB MARKETS OBSERVE HARTAL

Protest Against Agricultural Produce Markets Act

LAHORE, April 15.

In pursuance of the decision of the Punjab Traders Conference, business in agricultural commodities was suspended to-day throughout the province as a protest against the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act All produce markets in the Punjab are closed to-day. Retail shops are also closed to protest against the enactment of the General Sales Tax Act. Similarly, the bullion exchange and the cloth markets are closed.

It will be recalled that the Agricultural Produce Markets Act was originally to come into force from to-day but the Government announced their decision yesterday to postpone its enforcement till September 1.

The Standing Committee of the Traders Conference is meeting at Amritsar on April 18 to consider the Government's decision.—A. P

ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE

Maharaja Scindia Donates Rs. 1,000

GWALIOR, April 14.

H. H. Maharaja Scindia has donated a sum of Rs. 1,000/- to the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, which is carrying on the welfare work for the protection of children. The donation has been given in response to an appeal issued by the Association for funds.

"SERIOUS DANGER TO COUNTRY"

C. P. & Berar Sikh Conference Condemns Pakistan" Scheme

NAGPUR, April 15.

A resolution condemning the Pakistan scheme was adopted by the Eighth Annual Conference of the C. P. and Berar Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee which met here.

The conference was of opinion that the Pakistan scheme was a serious danger to this country and the Sikh Religion and stated that the Khalsa would never tolerate the scheme even if it was forced upon them and that they would make every sacrifice to oppose the scheme.

By another resolution, the Conference urged the Provincial Government to treat the Sikhs as a minority in this province and give them special representation in local bodies and the legislature.—A. P.

Zahid Hussain To Be Director Of Finance, Railways

NEW DELHI, April 14.

It is understood that Mr. T. Sankara Ayyar, Director of Finance, Railway Board is shortly proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement, and Mr. Zahid Husain, Financial Adviser, Supply Department, has been appointed to succeed him.

Until Mr. Zahid Husain is relieved from his present appointment, Mr. I. S. Puri, Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway, will officiate as Director of Finance, Railway Board.—A.P.

PICKING BANDS
For "WIT" Chrome Picking Bands. Leather Beltings Bohemian Type and Chrome Spring Buffers, Laces, etc., enquire: THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD., Dharavi, Bombay 17 ('Phone 89041).

OBSERVE MAY 1, AS LABOUR DAY

N. M. Joshi's Appeal To Trade Unions All Over Country

Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in the course of a circular to all Provincial Trade Unions and members of the General Council of the Congress appealed to observe May 1 next as the Labour Day all over the country by holding large gatherings of workers and once again reiterating demands for the advance of the labour movement.

Mr Joshi has further asked that resolutions of the All-India Trade Union Congress relating to war, repression of trade unions and kisan organisations and labour legislation should be prominently kept in view on the occasion of the May Day celebrations.—United Press

REVISION PETITION ADMITTED

LAHORE, April 16.

The revision petition of Lala Om Prakash, Municipal Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, who was sentenced to one years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 300, under the Defence of India Act, was admitted, to-day, by Mr. Justice Bhide at the Lahore High Court. His Lordship issued a notice to the Crown and also ordered stay of recovery of the fine.

The accused was convicted for making an objectionable speech at a public meeting convened for the purpose of congratulating a Satyagrahi on his arrest.—A. P.

Scindia Donates Rs. 2,000 To C. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh

GWALIOR, April 9.

Maharaja Scindia has donated a sum of Rs. 2,000 to the Central India Harijan Sewak Sangh, Indore.

It may be recalled here that a generous announcement of Rs. 65,000 was recently made by the Gwalior Durbar for the welfare of the Harijans in the Gwalior State.

Postal & R.M.S. Men's Demands

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, April 14.

At the Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Conference held here resolutions were passed demanding dearness allowance for employees of the department, revision of pay of officials employed before July 1931, supply of umbrellas for all postmen and holding of all examinations at fixed intervals for recruits physical fitness, examination fee to be borne by the department.

Increased Earnings On State-owned Railways

NEW DELHI, April 15.

The total approximate gross earnings of all state-owned railways for the period (eleven days) ending March 31 1941 amount to Rs. 578 lakhs This is Rs. 56 lakhs more than the approximate gross earnings for the corresponding period of the previous year, or Rs. 47 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1939-40.

The total approximate gross earnings from April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941 amount to Rs. 111.20 crores which is Rs. 1,277 lakhs more than the actuals for the previous year.—A P.

Stabbed Within Locked Room

Two murderous assaults, resulting in injuries to four persons, including the alleged assailant in one of the cases, occurred in Bombay on Tuesday.

Alif Faju who was the victim of an assault a little before noon is now lying in a precarious condition in the J. J. Hospital. It was alleged that one of his relatives, Hasan Nathoo, wanted to borrow some money from him. Alif Faju did not, however, lend the money.

It is stated that when Faju was passing along Zackaria Masjid Road, Hasan Nathoo called Faju into his room. Having locked him in, Nathoo and three others are alleged to have stabbed him repeatedly. His dying declaration has been recorded.

Hasan Nathoo and two others have been arrested. The fourth assailant has absconded.

The other assault occurred late at night. It is stated that one Mustak Amar Khan was seated on his *otla* with a friend when Gulam Ahmed Mohamed Bux and another person are alleged to have assaulted him with a knife. Amar Khan's friend Haji Dawood Haji Tyeb tried to intervene but received injuries himself. The assailant was, however, overpowered and secured. In the course of the struggle Mohamed Bux was himself injured. He has been arrested but his companion has absconded.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

On The Air

THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Indumati. 7-40 Mohan Chikramane. 7-50 N. Ahmed. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Bai Shrimatibai Narvekar. 12-30 p.m. Vocal variety. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Orchestral melodies. 1-10 Three Bhajans. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Mohan Chikramane. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Vyas. 5-50 Madhubala. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani 6-10 Ramchandra Pal. 6-30 Children's hour. 7 Mari Jivankatha. 7-15 Mohan Chikramane. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Variety. 7-45 Tulsidasji Bhajan. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 News from Berlin. 8-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 George Lester. 10-15 Olive Lloyd. 10-25 Grace Belcourt. 10-35 Tony D'Souza.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Geets. 8-15 Todi on Sitar. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 8-50 Mirabai Bhajan. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Gujarati Chorus. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 M. Tufail. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Sarinda Solo. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Ramchandra Pal. 9-20 Marathi Bhavgeets. 9-30 Mumtaz Hussain. 9-50 Mohan Chikramane. 10 Modalele Gharte. 10-15 Bai Shrimatibai Narvekar.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8 p.m. Do geet. 8-20 The String Quartette. 8-25 Rahimuddin Khan. 8-45 Krishnabai. 9 News in English. 9-5 News in Hindustani. 9-10 Special announcements. 9-15 Abdush Shakur. 9-25 B. S. Thakur. 9-45 Bashir Ahmad Khan. 7 Bhagti Ras Ke Gane. 7-15 These dictators, 1. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Abdush Shakur. 8-30 News from Berlin. 8-45 Krishnabai. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Geet aur Ghazal. 10 Abdush Shakur. 10-15 Ghara on the Sitar. 10-25 Krishnabai. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Rangalal Ganguli. 5-15 Binoy Krishna Dutta. 5-30 Abha Gupta. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Dwijen Chowdhuri. 6 News in English. 6-5 Dwijen Chowdhuri. 6-20 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Suprova Ghose. 7-20 Orchestra. 7-40 Sukhendu Goswami. 7-45 Pailli Sanskar Samasya. 8 Leelabai. 8-15 Sukhendu Goswami. 8-30 News from Berlin. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Liesl Braun. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 The Fountains of Rome.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

(On and from 1/4/1941)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	5-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-55	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-30	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-25	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

(On and from 1/4/1941)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

Thunder-showers In Several Provinces

POONA: April 16.

Thunder-showers occurred locally in Assam, Orissa and a few places in South-east Bengal and South of the Peninsula.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Tezpur, Gauhati, Silchar, Chittagong, Balasore and Obtacamund 1/2 inch each; Cox's Bazar and Cuttack 1/4. Temperatures are generally above normal over the country.—A P

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16th April 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.007 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.6 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 89.6 deg. (0.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 77.2 deg. (1.0 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 68 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N N W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 135 mls.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16/4/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.4 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001", for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Hedge Selling And Long Liquidation In N. Y. Cotton Market

EASIER OVERSEAS ADVICES

Season-End Carry Over About 12 1/2 Million Bales

BOMBAY, April 16.

On Tuesday the New York cotton market eased on unfavourable overseas advices.

There was increased hedge selling against equities. There was no news about the Farm Legislation and with long liquidation prices declined.

According to Mr. Garside, stocks of American cotton in the United States at the end of last March stood at 15,200,000 bales and based on the present consumption and distribution, the season-end carryover will be about 12,700,000 bales. Thus the prospective carryover of 12 1/2 million bales and the next American cotton crop of about 10 million bales do not justify any marked rise in cotton prices except raising of Government loans.

With a view to give increased benefit to agriculturists, Mr. Bankhead has introduced a Bill, which is approved by the Senate to give 85 per cent parity loan rate. This bill is now to be considered by the House of Representatives and there is a feeling that the loan rate will be raised to about 12 1/2 cents. The Washington administration has not given out their inclination and it remains to be seen what becomes of the Bill. The Government while favours the Bill but wants to reduce the crop to 9 to 10 million bales.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market early advanced on buying encouraged by record March cotton consumption and recovery in commodity prices.

The Chicago grains market was nervous and lower on profit-taking and liquidation of loan wheat after intermittent rallies due to Red Cross flour purchases.

The New York cotton market opened steady. There was Bombay moderate spot house and Southern selling which met trade and mill demand and local buying However, the market attracted increased selling against equities. Finally there appeared discouraged long liquidation in the absence of Farm Legislation news.

At the opening July was 3 points down at 11.35. Under scattered buying May deli very improved to 11.41, which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and May declined to 11.31, which was the lowest. Distant months were easy on increased selling pressure. The market closed at a net decline of 9 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 pts at 11.55c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet with increased selling and closed at a decline of 13 to 17 pts. Spot cotton prices were reduced 17 pts at 11-10c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 11.41+01 (11 a.m.) lowest 11.31—09 (3 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Market eased on unfavourable overseas advices. Hedge selling and long liquidation. Closed quiet

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: April 15.

May	11.31—09
July	11.27—11
October	11.20—15
December	11.20—15
January	11.18—14
March	11.20—15
Middling Spot	11.55—09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans: April 15.

May	11.35—16
July	11.31—16
October	11.28—16
December	11.27—16
January	11.27—13
March	11.25—17
Middling Spot	11.10—17

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: April 15.

11 a.m. Call. 11.45 a.m. Call

May	11.41	11.42
July	11.38	11.36
October	11.35	11.34

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 19,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's exports to the Continent Nil.

Day's exports to China and Japan Nil.

3 per cent Defence Bonds (Previous Issues) ..... Rs. 44,85,72,200

3 per cent Second Defence Loan 1949/52 from 1st Feb. to 5th April ..... Rs. 4,47,61,800

INTEREST FREE DEFENCE BONDS

Subscriptions to April 5

All-India ..... Rs. 2,34,32,000

Bombay City ..... Rs. 63,43,300

POST OFFICE TEN-YEAR DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Subscriptions to April 5

All-India ..... Rs. 2,44,89,000

Bombay City ..... Rs. 29,86,570

MARCH OF INDIAN SOAP INDUSTRY

Over 1,000 Factories At Work

Over one thousand soap factories have managed to reduce India's dependence on foreign supplies by 87,5 per cent since 1923-24. To-day these factories are turning out more than 75,000 tons of soap of all kinds valued at over Rs. 3,00,00,000 every year.

Better soap plants are being constructed and the manufacture of accessories, such as dies for stamping soaps has been taken in hand. A few workshops in South India specialise in the production of soap machinery for soap milling and other operations which can stand comparison with foreign makes both as regards price and quality of design and workmanship.

This development has given a stimulus to a number of other industries—oilseed crushing, manufacture of paper and paste board for wrappers, cartons, boxes, etc., the printing trade, chemicals and essential oils, the timber trade and sawing industry.

Recent scientific research in India has now opened up new fields of development. Transparent soaps by cold and semi-boiled processes have been manufactured under the direction of the Department of Industries, Madras, while the H. B. Technological Institute, Cawnpore, has made a critical study of the sweating of soaps, one of the problems with which the industry is faced in India. Washing soaps have been made from a compounded oil stock consisting of Mahua, Polang and Kranja oils in the department of the Director of Development, Cuttack. Experiments have been completed in the Punjab on recovering soda ash and caustic soda, used in the manufacture of soap, from the earths known as "reh". Particularly useful in the last war were these reh deposits of U. P.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Several essential oils for scents and perfumes are now produced and distilled in India. Factories have been started in different parts of the country to distil other available perfumery raw materials and also to manufacture certain synthetic aromatic chemicals. The increasing demand for essential oils in the soap and perfumery industry has given an impetus to the cultivation of essential oil-yielding plants and trees in different parts of the country.

Some of the synthetic substances are no longer available in India, supplies having been cut off since the outbreak of the war. Consequently the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research has set up an exploratory committee to survey the existing position. The committee have been asked to submit a programme of investigations, which may lead to the establishment of the essential oil industry in the country. Essential oil bearing raw materials have to be surveyed.

Saponine from soap nut has been extracted economically by the Industrial Research Laboratories under the Director of Industries, Punjab. Researches have been completed on lemon grass oil at the University of Travancore and on using Mahua oil for making soaps at H. B. Technological Institute. As a result of research carried out formerly at Lahore, it has been possible for at least two factories in the Punjab to manufacture lemon and orange peel oil and a good industry has already come into being.

Besides washing purposes, huge quantities of soap are now-a-days used for industrial purposes. Soft soap is needed in making lubricants for machinery, in drawing steel wire and fine steel rods and by cosmetic industries. Cotton and paper mills use soap for bleaching and washing yarn and paper pulp. Soap is considerably employed in the manufacture of Phenyl and other anti septics.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT: An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 9,840 miles away with its epicentral region apparently near lat. 15 deg north and long. 92 deg. west to the southeast border of Mexico was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 0h. 59m. (I.S.T.) on 16th April, 1941.

TIN IN 1940

According to the Statistical Bulletin of the Tin Research Institute, world production of tin in December, 1940 is estimated at 28,000 long tons, bringing the total production for 1940 to 236,600 tons, compared with 184,300 tons in 1939 and 149,700 tons in 1938.

Exports from the countries signatory to the International Tin Agreement, and the position at the end of 1940, are shown below in long tons of tin:— Nov. Dec. Year. End Year

Belgian Congo				
Bolivia			4,784	
Fr. Indo China	130	130	1,560	2,106
Malaya			5,845	9,865 85,384	5,843
Neth. East Indies			4,265	5,267 44,447	+1,383
Nigeria	318	307	10,257	+ 301
Thailand			1,524	1,956 17,405	4,050

United States deliveries totalled 115,497 tons in 1940, against 71,896 tons in 1939 and 50,660 tons in 1938. The 1940 deliveries which include tin acquired for the emergency reserve stock show an increase of nearly 61 per cent. over the deliveries for 1939.

World stocks of tin, including smelters' stocks and carryover increased by 5,704 tons during December, 1940 to 60,982 tons at the end of the year. Stocks at the end of 1939 were 50,407 tons.

The average cash price of standard tin in London was £257.1 per ton in December, 1940 and the year's average was £256.6 against an average of £226.3 in 1939. The average price of Straits tin in New York was 50.11 cents per lb. in December against 50.56 cents. per lb. in November. The average price for 1940 was 49.82 cents per lb. compared with 50.20 cents per lb. in 1939.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: April 15.

On the Stock Exchange the Mediterranean situation was responsible for a generally cautious tendency prevailing to-day. The prices were widely marked down, but there was no selling pressure. Oil shares and European Bonds were especially easy, but Industrials kept relatively steady and Gilt-edgeds closed steadier. Japanese and Brazilian Bonds also declined.

Wall-Street market was barely steady.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: April 16.

Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 72/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 81/6

Tone:—Dull.

London Share Quotations

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by Air Mail from their London Agents:—

London: Feb. 25

	£ s. d.
Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria Ltd.	0 6 3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 1 6
Turner and Newall	3 7 6
Associated Elect Industries	1 19 6
Attock Oil	1 17 6
Barsi Light Railways	32 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec Ord	2 4 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 1 9
Beira Railways	1 1 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 7 0
Marconi International Marine	1 1 9
General Electric Ordinary	3 18 9
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd	0 12 0
Perak Hydro Elec. Ordinary	0 17 6
International Rlys. of C. America	Dol.3 0
Malayalam Plantations	1 9 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 6
Sondan Plantation Syndicate	1 0 9
British South Africa (Chartered)	0 19 6
Pahang Consolidated Ordinary	0 15 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ordy.	0 3 0
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	Dol.6 7/8
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 5 3
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 2 4½
Western Reef Ex. and Dev. Co. Ltd	1 2 0
Amalgamated Banket Areas	0 4 3
Berait Tin Wolfram Co. Ltd.	0 3 6
Inter-Railroads of C.A. p p.c. Pref	Dol.55.00
B.B. and C.I Rly. Ordv. Stock	108 10 0
Imperial Bank of Iran	10 7 6
Benzol and By Products Ltd Pref	0 15 7½
Trust of Insurance Share Units	0 14 9
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 15 0
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 15 6

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: April 16.

Although the market opened higher to-day the trend of the market continued to be downward owing to absence of buying support. The weakness in Cotton was also an unfavourable factor. Tata Deferreds opened at 1865 and after declining to 1845, recovered to 1855 but again reacted to 1850 at the close. Likewise Tata Ordinaries opened at 379 and eased off to 376/8, but later improved to 378 closing finally at 377/8. Bombay Dyeings opened at 1055 and finished at 1045. Indian Irons were easy at 30/2 X-D.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1845) 1865 45 55 45 50

Tata Ordinaries (376) 379 76/8 78 77 77/8

Tata Ordinary 377/8, Tata Deferred 1850

Indian Iron X-D 30/2, Bombay Dyeing 1045, Century X-D 391/4, Central India 295, Kohinoor 403/12, Associated Cement 136/8, Bombay Burma 510, Scindia Steam 20/4, Tata Hydro 180, Reserve Bank 104/4, Imperial Bank F P 1565, Central Bank 44/12, Bank of India 142, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 95/11.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: April 16.

The local market remained closed to-day.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: April 16.

Bengal Fine	123/25
Berar	158/62
C P. 1	193/96
C. P. 2	167/69
Khandesh	134/41
Muglai	146/47
Broach	220/25
Punjab S G 289F	356/66
Punjab R G 289F	331/36
Punjab R G 4F	671/78

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: April 16

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON.

In full-pressed bales. 6 days.

	Since 1st Septr	This year.	Last year
Khandesh	1,036	96,276	51,017
Central India	2,485	131,557	96,641
Barsi and Nagar	1,451	102,390	107,429
Hyderabad/Gaorani	1,252	37,380	44,242
Berar	4,724	342,829	287,315
Central Provinces	1,132	72,983	71,427
Total Oomras	12,080	783,415	658,071
Dholeras	578	69,053	66,384
N.-W. Provinces		1,252	24,209
Rajputana	50	5,211	28,098
Sind-Punjab	6,038	458,301	316,641
Broach	17,212	133,415	338,646
Coompta & Dharwar	5,938	52,584	21,181
Westerns-Northerns	3,112	51,671	20,296
Cocoanada		239	86
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,663	1,314
Total	45,008	1,567,274	1,474,926
Arrived by road to 3rd April 1941		253,133	214,358

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: April 16.

	Extra Spr.	fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P		129	127	125		123
M G Punjab		129	127	125		123
M G Rajputana		134	132	130		128
M G Oomra No. 3	164	161	158	155		...
M G C. P. No. 1	196	193	190	187		...
M G C. P. No. 2	175	172	169	166		...
M G Broach No. 2		230	227	224		221
M G Punjab/American		273	270	267		264
M G Surat		348	345	342		339
M G Rajpipla		343	340	337		334
M G Navsari		358	355	352		349

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay: April 16.

Groundnut May	1 6 0
Groundnut August	3 4 0
Castorseed May	1 8 0
Castorseed September	4 0 0
Cottonseed May	0 14 0
Cottonseed September	2 0 0
Silver 1st settlement	0 14 0
Silver 2nd settlement	1 8 0
Gold 1st settlement	0 11 0
Gold 2nd settlement	1 4 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: April 15.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M		226	221 1/2	223 1/2
Broach J/A		219 1/2	215	217
Broach A/M New	1942	208	204	206
Oomra May		160	156 1/2	157 1/2
Oomra July		160 1/2	157	158
Oomra D/J		165	162	163
Bengal May		124	122 1/2	122 1/2
Bengal July		125	123 1/2	124
Bengal D/J		129	127 1/2	128 3/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 274 cent points at 331.

Broach J/A below New York July 294 cent points at 331.

Broach A/M New below N.Y. March 330 cent points at 331.

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay: April 16.

Broach A/M: To-day 650; Total 1,000.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

London: April 15.

F F Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 15-4-41	3343000	7111000
Receipts yesterday 15-4-41	19000	14000
Export to date 15-4-41	831000	5651000
Stock at Ports 12-4-41	3382000	2816000
Stock at interior towns do	2918000	2521000
Stock at Liverpool 12-4-41	.....	.....
Visible supply 12-4-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 12-4-41	9923000	12473000
Quantity out of sight 12-4-41	.....	.....

London Bullion Review

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co have issued the following report dated London, February 1st:—

GOLD

The amount of gold held in the Issue Department of the Bank of England during the month of January, 1941, was unaltered at £241,575.

The Bank of England's buying price for gold remained unchanged at 168s per fine ounce, at which figure the above amount was calculated.

The Transvaal gold output for December 1940 was 1,176,522 fine ounces as compared with 1,187,536 fine ounces for November 1940 and 1,100,731 fine ounces for December 1939.

SILVER

The month was very quiet and until the 20th prices varied only 1/8d.—Cash between 23 3/8d. and 23 1/4d. and two months' between 23 5/16d. and 23 3/16d. There were no fresh features, a little production selling and some reselling were offset by bear covering and trade demand, prices had been unchanged at 23 1/4d. and 23 3/16d. for the respective deliveries for 4 consecutive working days until on 21st some production selling was in evidence but buyers were inclined to hold back and prices eased 1/16d. to 23 3/16d and 23 1/8d. These rates attracted a little speculative enquiry, so that offerings were more readily absorbed. There was no change until 24th when a little buying on a quiet market raised the quotation for each delivery by 1/16d. On the next working day, the 27th., bear covering caused a further rise of 1/16d. in the quotations, but this was lost on the following day. For the rest of the month level prices were quoted but the amount of business done was very modest.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 16.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	97/2
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	100/9
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds	99/10
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan	95/0
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	102/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	119
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	104/9
3 per cent War Bonds	101/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	113/8
TAX FREE LOANS.	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	111/8
4 per cent 1963/65 Mysore	115/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	125
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T	1947 108/8
4 per cent M Deb	1974 108
5 per cent M Deb	1959 1.6
6 per cent M Deb	1954 128/4
6 per cent K P T	1956 128

Tone:—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: April 16.

LONDON:—

Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 two months

Banks buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 next two months

B. C. RATES:—

T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32

Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T 333 1/4; D D 333 1/4

Banks buying T T 330; D D 328

MONTREAL:—

Banks selling T T 303; D D 304

Banks buying T T 297 3/4; D D 296 1/4

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling T T 157 3/4; D D 157 3/4

Banks buying T T 156; D D 156

HONGKONG:—

Banks selling T T 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2

Banks buying T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2

SHANGHAI:—

Banks selling T T 20 1/4; D D 19 1/4

Banks buying T T 17; D D 17

JAVA:—

Banks selling T T 55 3/4; D D 56

Banks buying T T 57 1/2; D D 57 3/8

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2

Banks buying T T 77 1/2; D D not quoted.

Banks buying 60 days T T 76 1/2.

CROSS RATES:—

New York/London 4.01 3/4 15th inst.

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 16th inst

Shanghai/London 0/3 7/16 15th inst

London/Java 7.58/62 15th inst.

London/Japan 1/2 1/2 15th inst.

London/Canada 4.43/47 15th inst

London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 15th inst.

London/Switzerland 17.30/40 15th inst.

London/Stockholm 16.85/95 15th inst

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £8/8/0 Ready.

New York Silver 34 3/4

London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent

Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent

3 months 1/2 per cent

6 months 3/4 per cent

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay: April 16.

	Rs. as. ps.
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	29 9 0
Highest	29 10 0
Lowest	29 3 6
Closing	29 7 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	32 2 0
Highest	32 2 0
Lowest	31 13 0
Closing	31 14 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	20 10 0
Highest	20 11 0
Lowest	20 8 6
Closing	20 10 3
Groundnuts August—	
Opening	30 11 0
Highest	30 12 0
Lowest	30 5 6
Closing	30 10 6
Castorseeds September—	
Opening	33 4 0
Highest	33 4 0
Lowest	33 2 0
Closing	33 2 0
Cottonseeds September—	
Opening	21 2 6
Highest	21 5 6
Lowest	21 2 6
Closing	21 5 0

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 11th day of April 1941.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	10,53,72,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	251,03,20,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	17,94,15,000
Total Notes issued	279,51,07,000
Total Liabilities	279,51,07,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 55.160 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
(b) Held outside India	.....
Sterling Securities	109,76,47,000
TOTAL OF A.	154,17,90,000
B. Rupee Coin	34,97,65,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	90,35,52,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	.....
Total Assets	279,51,07,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 11th April 1941.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt. of India	6,97,79,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,22,77,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	5,45,51,000
(b) Banks	24,53,97,000
(c) Others	6,03,44,000
Bills Payable	97,70,000
Other Liabilities	3,79,97,000
Rupees	61,11,15,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	10,48,68,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	5,04,000
Rupee Coin	5,72,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,33,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	—
(b) External	—
(c) Government Treasury Bills	94,90,000
Balances held abroad*	28,34,55,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	12,10,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	6,25,000
Investments	7,70,02,000
Other Assets	1,32,66,000
Rupees	61,11,15,000

*Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

LONDON RUBBER

London: April 15.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 14-7/16 buyers.

Share Bazar Remains Dull

FEEBLE RECOVERY AND RESTRICTED TURNOVER

Buyers Cautious Awaiting Developments

Bombay: April 16

After yesterday's sharp decline the local Share Bazar was quietly steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

As mentioned before the market is now cautious and there is less desire to increase risks pending developments in the European situation.

The reversal of early downward trend on the Wall-Street market was credited to the belief that the market was oversold in the vicinity of the year's sows and was entitled to a technical comeback. However, trading was very dull and gains were shrinking with war news. The market was inclined to drift and closed easy.

In the local market sentiment is now somewhat mixed and with quotations substantially higher from last year's low levels, naturally buyers will have to be cautious. The industrial outlook which is encouraging is also mostly discounted and for the time being it will be safe to await developments.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 1925 and after fluctuating between Rs. 1930 and Rs. 1910 steadied at Rs. 1915. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 383 and after advancing to Rs. 384 sagged to Rs. 382 Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1095 and eased off to Rs. 1085. The session was dull and feature less.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April 16

100	Ahm. Advance	.....	280 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	...	1088 12
100	CENTURY	X.D.	412 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	...	315 8
100	COLABA	.....	180 0
100	Coorla	.....	104 0
250	David	.....	37 8
250	Dawn	.....	356 4
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	.....	0 14 0
100	FINLAY	.....	184 0
100	GOKAK	.....	215 8
1000	Hindustan	.....	2150 0
100	Indore	.....	75 0
100	Khatau	.....	151 4
100	KOHINOOR	.....	423 0
250	LAXMI	.....	515 0
100	MORARJI	.....	225 0
250	Model	.....	93 0
50	MYSORE	.....	110 0
200	NEW GREAT	...	43 0
100	Oosmanshahi	...	68 0
100	Phoenix	.....	280 0
25	Sassoon Silk	.....	92 8
1000	Sholapur	.....	2910 0
50	SIMPLEX	.....	109 8
100	SWADESHI	.....	298 0
100	SWAN	.....	190 0
500	Vishnu	.....	1320 0
1000	Western	.....	1200 0
	BANKS		
50-100	BARODA	.....	408 0
25-50	CENTRAL	.....	44 12
500	IMPERIAL	.....	1565 0
125-500	Imp. Contrys	.....	3.6 14
50-100	India	.....	142 0
100	RESERVE Bank	.....	104 4
5	UNION	.....	6 10
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	.....	140 8
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	.....	652 8
15-100	JUPITER	.....	14 8
20	Mercantile	.....	66 0
15-75	NEW INDIA	...	41 4
200	Oriental	.....	3960 0
10-50	Vulcan	.....	9 0
	ELECTRIC		
100	AHMD OLD	.....	180 10
100	ANDHRA VALLEY	.....	1885 0
10	AJMER	.....	12 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	.....	159 0
100	Bombay Suburban	.....	185 0
10	Broach	.....	13 4
100	Karachi	X.D.	218 12
100	Poona	...	225 10
100	Surat	.....	182 8
100	TATA HYDRO	.....	187 0
1000	TATA POWER	...	1620 0
	RAILWAYS

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT DOWN

COTTON:

BYRAMJI 16-4-41.

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1941

New York, April 16

Previous closing	11.27
To-day's opening	11.24
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	11.26
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 223-8
Broach July/August	Rs. 217-0
Broach April/May 1942	Rs. 206-0

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 16

The New York cotton showed slightly lower tendency while lack of definite developments in Washington tended to restrict activity

Trading in July began three points lower at 11.24. Prices eased under scattered selling and liquidation but later steadied on fair trade support.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—

May (11.37/37) 11.29/29
July (11.36/35) 11.24/23
October (11.32/32) 11.17/16

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, April 16

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta April/May (£18 9/16 quoted) £18 9/16 quoted
Linseed La Plata May (£11 5/16 quoted) £11 5/16 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal April/May (£17 1/4 quoted) £17 1/4 quoted

JUTES

Dundee April (£47) £47 nominal
Lightning April (£43) £43 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (14 1/2d paid) 14 9/16d buyers
Forward July September (14 5/8d paid and sellers) 14 3/4d paid and value

LONDON METALS

Tin (£269 3/4 buyers, £270 3/4 sellers. Firm) £270 3/4 buyers, £271 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 16

Previous closing	4.02
To-day's opening	4.02

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 16

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T LONDON ON PARIS

London, April 16

T. T. London on Paris not quoted

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 16

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02-50 to 4.03-50, which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/8 to 0-3 7/16) 0-3 1/8 to 0-3 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, April 16

There was no trading during the night session.

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (13| sh.) 131 sh.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON SILVER

London, April 16

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

LONDON GOLD

London, April 16

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

3 1|2 P.C. STERLING LOAN

London, April 16

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 15

London Stock Exchange was undecided.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London, April 15

6 per cent 1958/68 (£106) £106

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 3/8) £77 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/8) £102 7/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99) £99
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 7/8) £103 3/4
New War Loan (£100 3/8) £100 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-1 1/2) 11-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (31-6) 31-6
Hydro Electric No dealings
Electric Music Industry (7-3) 7-3
Princhin Johnson (17-0 Ex Div) 17-0
Imperial Chemicals (29-3) 29-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (46-1 1/2) 46-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£50) £49 1/2
Dundee Rubber (32-9) 32-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (22-0) 21-6
Ford Motors (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£6) British African Tobacco Ordinary (83-9) 83-9
Carreas 'A' (£3 3/4) £3 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (90-0) 90-0
P and O Def (23-0) 23-0
Distillers (61-9) 61-9
Bredfords Dye (3-3) 3-3
British Celanese (3-7 1/2) 3-7 1/2
J and P Coates (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-3) 29-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15-0) 14-10 1/2
Inter Nickel Ordinary 'dol 39 3/8) dol 39 1/4
Indian Iron (45-0) 45-0

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 17-9
Donaro Tea (28-9) 30-0
Empire of India (21-0, 21-3

JUTE

Barnagore (£8) £8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (14-7 1/2) 14-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-3) 25-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (6-10 1/2) 6-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£7 1/2) £7 1/8
East Rand Properties (40-0) 40-0
Rand Mines (£6 1/8) £6 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£12) £12
Associated Portland Cement (50-0) 50-0
Trinidad Leasehold (66-3) 66-3
Sub Nigel (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£7) £6 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2
Anglo India (27-6) 27-6
Burma Oil (47-6) 47-6
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 7-0
Shell Transport (40-7 1/2) 41-3
Royal Dutch (£16 1/2) £16 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£31 3/4) £31 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£11 5/8) £11 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£1 5/8) £1 1/2
London Southern Def (£9 3/8) £9 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£123) £123
London Transport 'C' (£31) £31

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, April 16

New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—

General Motors dol 40
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 22 1/8
U S Steel Common dol 61 1/2
U S Steel Preference unquoted 3/4) £61

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Slightly Easier Feeling

CALCUTTA, April 16

Market conditions continued quiet and business was rather on a restricted scale. speculative Engineering issues and popular miscellaneous industrials were a shade easier. Jutes, Coals, Teas, Cottons and Govern ment securities were also weaker.

Government securities : 3 per cent loan 1963/65 95/3 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent G P 95/10; 3 per cent G P 82/11 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 109/3; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 111/12; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 106/12 small lots.

Reserve Bank 104 small lot.

Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 90/8.

Cottons : Dunbar 197; Elgin Mills ord 18/14; New Victoria ord 2/3; do pref 5/6.

Coals : Amalgamated 26/4; Bengal 349; Bhalgora 4/4; Bokaro and Ramgur 14/4; Dhemo Main 12/6; Equitable 34/4; Lakurka 9/12; Nazira 7/14; Samla 2/3; South Karanpura 4/2; Talcher 1/4.

Jutes : Adamjee 21/11; Agarpara 25/14; Albion 198; Bally 221; Birla 27/4; Gourepore 679/8; Hooghly 63; Hastings pref 136/8; Howrah 50/10; India 308; Kamarhatty 456; Lawrence 374; National 22; Nuddea 57/12 small lot; Presidency 4/8 ex div; Standard 262.

Miscellaneous : Burma Corporation 4/9; Consolidated Tin 2/5; Indian Copper 1/15; Rhodesian Copper annas 13; Dalmia Cement ord 11/14; Upper Jumna Elec 11/6; Hukumchand Steel defd 3/2; do ord 10/10; Indian Iron 29/10 ex div; Steel Corporation ord 17/14; B I Corporation ord 4/2; Dunlop Rubber ord 37/10; do second pref 115; British Burma Petrol 3/3; Orient Paper ord 11/11; Titaghur Paper ord 15/13; Amalgamated Malay Rubber dol 1.75 cts; Pajam dol 1.87 1/2 cts; Buland Sugar 15/14.

Teas : Bishnauth 25/6; Dessai and Purbuttia 221/8; Patrakola 580; Sapoi 10/10.

SOUTH KANARA DISAPPOINT

Football Fans Come To Blows

South Kanara 'A', a fancied side in the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament, was eliminated on Wednesday by Martand Vijay 'A'. South Kanara have a big following and their supporters were evidently peeved at the Club's defeat so early in the Tournament. This led to hot words after the match, the supporters of the two clubs eventually came to blows outside the Cooperage ground. Saner elements, however, quelled this aggressiveness before anything serious happened.

In a real hard fought match, many felt a draw would have been a truer index of the run of play, than the two-one victory that put South Kanara out of the competition.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Cooperage : 5-45 p.m. South Kanara 'D' v. Khar Young United 'B'.

NEW DELHI, April 16.

The Associated Press is informed that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has postponed the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Conference, which was to have been held at Allahabad on April 20 to April 26.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

it into pulp and lift paper. But it really cannot be regarded as "Swadeshi" as the raw material is merely foreign mill paper. This is, however, not at all necessary, as Dr. Satis Chandra Das Gupta has shown at the Sodepur Asram, where 100 per cent Swadeshi hand made paper of a high quality has been produced.

Among those who visited the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition on Wednesday were Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay and Mr. B. P. Advani, Director of Industries to the Government of Bombay.

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION IN KHADI TO-DAY

A fancy dress competition for boys and girls under 15 years of age, dressed exclusively in Khadi, will be the highlight of the programme at the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, Ladwadi, to-day (Thursday) evening. About 25 entrants have registered for the competition.

Six prizes will be awarded in this competition. Two will go for the most comically dressed kids; two will be presented to children who have displayed the greatest originality of conception in their rig out and two more will be awarded to the two most beautifully dressed youngsters among the contestants.

A committee of judges consisting of Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Mrs. Yodh, Mr. Pullin Dutt Mrs Vakil of the pupil's own school, Ville Parle and Miss Jesuben Mody will assign the prizes.

The prizes will be distributed on the last day of the exhibition.

HAND-MADE PAPER

A VANISHING INDUSTRY REVIVES

BETTER PROSPECTS THAN KHADDAR ASSURED: DEMONSTRATION OF PROCESSES AT CITY EXHIBITION

One of the things which has attracted the keenest attention of the 35,000 people, who have so far visited the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Rambaug and Ladwadi, is the paper production unit. Here, under the supervision of Mr. K. B. Joshi who is in charge of the recently established research centre for paper industry at Poona, is demonstrated the whole process by means of which, clothing rags, used up baskets, torn fishing nets, stalks of cotton and linseed which are now destroyed by burning, can all be turned into exquisite and durable paper.

The first process in paper making is sorting, cutting and cleaning the raw material and bringing it into a condition suitable for subsequent chemical treatment. Besides specimens of the various raw materials (which include such incredible objects as a broom which is no more fit for use) there is also placed a small model of a machine which can extract fibre from cuttings or shavings of linseed bark.

PROCESS OF RETTING

After the materials are collected they are subjected to a process called retting. This consists of moistening the material with water mixed with caustic soda, soda-ash, "sajji Khar" (a carbonate of soda), lime and other materials. The process of retting may last for no longer than a few hours in the case of waste paper to even a month or two in the case of other raw materials. Sometimes the raw material is even boiled in huge digesters. After retting comes washing and bleaching with bleaching powder, washing again and drying till the material is considered fit to be made into pulp.

The process of making into pulp used to be done in the old days by means of a "Dheki", which is used for husking paddy. Two new implements, have now been introduced for doing this work. One of these which is called a "Stamper" is in the nature of a row of five pestles operated by single axle. The second one which is called a "Beater" consists of a mechanism which will clean the material and reduce it to pulp at the same time.

Once the pulp is prepared it is mixed into the vats of water and sheets of paper are "lifted" on a perforated screen. This is the most skilful operation and the vatman is the most important person in the process of paper making. The vatman of old were the chief "Kagzis" and this class of persons had all but died out in India.

Even after the paper has been "lifted" from the vat it has to be dried on the walls, sized with gelatine or glue to make it non absorbent and then glazed. In the old days paper used to be sized with a paste made at home from wheat starch. All these processes with suitable charts and illustrations can be viewed in this unit. Competent and trained are also in attendance to explain the whole process to inquisitive visitors.

INVENTED BY CHINESE

The credit of inventing the art of paper making goes to the Chinese, who are said to have invented it as early as the first century A.D. The Muslims who at one time ruled an Empire stretching across from central China to Spain were responsible for spreading the art of paper-making in India as well as in Europe. It is generally supposed that Mohammud of Ghazni brought the art into India. During the Moghul period the art spread throughout India and it is known that under the Peshwas, the industry flourished in several places, such as Ahmedabad, Kaira Surat, Thana, Nasik, Erandol, Junnar, Poona, Shahabad, Kolhapur, Gokak etc. In many of these towns even now one comes across certain localities, called Kagzipura which implies that it was at one time a colony or settlement of paper-makers.

At each one of these settlements several independent production units or "Karkhanas" were in existence, giving employment to hundreds of families. Men, women and children had each their share of work in the manufacture of paper. The factories were generally situated at some convenient sites along the trade routes. The raw material employed in paper making was mostly old gunny bags of Sunnhemp which were obtained from the "Wanjaras" or long caravans of bullock carts, which went about trading from place to place. The method of manufacturing paper was more or less identical all over India and was not much different from the one now prevailing.

A RUINED INDUSTRY

Upto the nineteenth century the paper requirements of India were chiefly met by home production although some portion was also imported from China. It was during the time that Sir Charles Wood was Secretary of State for India that supplies of paper for Government were obtained abroad. Since then the Indian market has been dominated by paper made in Britain or other foreign countries. At the same time great discoveries in science revolutionized the paper industry. In this the foreign countries had a monopoly and the once prosperous village industry in this country almost vanished and the prosperous villages and settlements of "Kagzis" were entirely ruined. But for the persistence, either out of a respect for custom or from superstition, of Indian sowcars who continued to use Indian hand-made paper, the industry would have completely died out.

The revival of this industry forms one of the items on the programme of the Village Industries Association. The Association wants, in the first instance, to keep this old artisan class of "Kagzis" alive and secondly to improve their methods of production in the light of modern scientific knowledge.

AT ERANDOL

The progress that has been and can be achieved in this direction is illustrated by the figures of employment and production from the centre at Erandol, in East Khandesh. The centre began in 1935 with five factories employing 35 men. The sale proceeds for that year was Rs. 1,100. These figures were slowly brought up in the course of four years to seven factories, 49 workers and Rs. 2,500. And then the Congress Ministry gave a sudden impetus to this as to many other village industries, so that in 1939, 20 factories employing 200 men were working at Erandol and paper worth Rs. 9,100 was sold that year. And last year the same factories gave employment to 340 men and sold paper worth Rs. 16,485.

BETTER PROSPECTS THAN KHADDAR

In one respect the prospects of the paper industry ought to be even better than khaddar, for instance. It is not as if it has to compete with paper produced on mass production methods. This is not the case. Hand made paper has certain qualities which makes its use imperative in certain cases. It is tougher and lasts longer than mill paper and is, therefore, used for documentary paper, currency notes, for drawing and artists' paper and, to a certain extent, for making filter paper also. Even now the paper used for all these purposes is hand-made paper although it is not Indian hand-made paper. If the industry is developed along proper lines there is no reason whatsoever why it should not capture the market from Britain, Japan and other countries.

Actually samples made in the Poona research centre has been submitted though the Director of Industries and Commerce to various chemical firms, for purposes of filter paper and the firms have approved of the samples sent. Samples of drawing paper have also been approved by some artists to whom it was sent.

The only difficulty in the path of the progress of this industry is that it involves so many processes that a single individual or family cannot undertake the whole of it It will have to be organised as co-operative units. Some of the processes such as collecting raw materials and preparing them can be undertaken as spare time occupation by ordinary agriculturists but paper lifting is a job for a skilled professional man. Certain other processes such as sizing and glazing can be easily done by women and children at home.

TRAINING CENTRE AT WARDHA

A training centre has been opened by the A.I.V.I.A. at Wardha where a five months course in paper making is being run and every year 30-40 people are being trained in the art.

It may be interesting to know that an industrial assistant who was deputed to Wardha from Cochin has initiated a scheme to manufacture paper on a cottage industry basis in Cochin. It has been found that fairly good paper can be made out of the new materials available locally such as straw, plantain stalk, waste-paper old bamboo mats etc.

It may also be stated here that paper made out of waste-paper is really not to be regarded as hand-made paper at all. Waste-paper which has already been subjected to certain chemical and mechanical processes yields from 80-90 per cent of cellulose matter and it is extremely easy to make

(Continued in Col. 2.)

Bhagwant Club Win Aga Khan Tourney

ST. XAVIER'S PROVE GALLANT YOUNG SIDE: ODD GOAL IN THREE DECIDES ISSUE

The Bhagwant Club added their name on Wednesday a second time to that Honour's List that tells us who won the Aga Khan Tournament, the Hockey Blue Reband of India from year to year.

They won it in 1938 when they entered the tournament for the first time. In their initial venture they fought their way to triumph from the preliminary rounds. Their request that year to be put into the tournament proper was turned down by the Tournament Committee as coming from an insignificant up-country team.

Zutshi and his men had the last laugh.

In 1939 we saw the Bhagwant Club in the final again but here they succumbed, many thought unluckily after one of the greatest hockey battles witnessed in Bombay.

WAY TO VICTORY

We see them in 1941 champions again. They beat the 'Varsity Old Boys, Lahore, in their initial game, by 1—0 a hard fought encounter. They next came up against the Kirkee United. Though, by far the better side the Club got the decision through a much disputed and definitely off-side goal. This was unfortunate, a legitimate victory was more deserving. Then the champions came up against one of Bombay's greatest sides, the Customs, whom they bettered by the odd goal in three. In the semi-final they always were the superior team against the G. I. P. Railway and won by three clear goals. On Wednesday, in the final, they met that young and gallant side of youngsters, St. Xavier's College who, incidentally, also fought their way to the last phase of the tournament in 1940. The Bhagwant Club beat them by two goals to one. The win was deserving.

XAVERIANS WERE GREAT

St. Xavier's College if their lost, they lost in greatness. They fought every second of the game. No critic can refute that they were almost the equals of one of India's strongest hockey combinations. The winners, probably, had one of their hardest tasks in keeping St. Xavier's from winning the tournament on Wednesday. They must have received a rude shock to see the College men take the lead in the second minute after half time. If the Bhagwant Club eventually saved the issue and emerged victors, the winners will be first to acknowledge that the College were among the gamest opponents they have met.

INDIVIDUALS

On the winning side Nanney Lal was a great goal keeper. Nabi Shah, as left full back, was the stalwart that earned him notoriety years ago. In the half-line Durga, as the pivot, was outstanding. This player, incidentally is polishing up his game, that is, he was a valuable rough gem, it has taken a few years to get rid of some ruggerness, and Durga certainly shines more now. He was not spoken to once on Wednesday by the referees. Kishan, was the best of the forwards. He put the sides on terms. Zutshi, played his best game of the tournament, and proved himself an opportunist. His winning goal was a glorious first-timer. McMurray, that splendid outside right, seemed to be having an off day in the final. He, however, got into his stride in the last 20 minutes. It was McMurray who did all the spade work for the decider. Syeed was inclined to be selfish Chunni played well on the left flank.

HEROIC GOAL KEEPING

In defeat, Fritz, the College custodian was a hero. If Nanney Lal was great, Fritz was greater. His interceptions at times were little short of marvellous. He spent a busy 60 minutes in the nets, and more often than not outguessed the Club's scoring efforts. J. D'Cunha was a formidable left back. After Fritz, he proved to be the greatest spoiler of the efforts made by a crack forward line. St. Xavier's had a gallant half line. Egbert de Souza, as is his custom, played himself to a standstill. He fought and fought. K. S. Thapa was a good man in the centre half position. F. Saldanha made up a determined trio.

There was a little disappointment expressed with the St. Xavier's line of attack. H. Saldanha, did not reproduce his usual form. It was said, he played with an injured leg. His game appeared restricted. "Baldy", the outside left, was an untiring flank man. He was the creator of some good openings. V. Rowland was an admirable leader of the attack, but Durga was a half back, who generally holds up the best of forwards.

His Excellency the Governor, Lady Lumley and a party from Government House were present to see the game. At the close Lady Lumley presented the trophies.

THE GAME

Bhagwant Club predominated and McMurry got away twice on the right. Once a good pass went out of play without being intercepted. A second pass was spoilt by Zutshi, the Bhagwant Club centre-forward, when he was easily deprived by Egbert de Souza.

St. Xavier's then moved down the left and the first shot of the match came from Agnel de Souza, a nice effort that went a little too much to the right. A spell of midfield play followed. In the eighth minute a corner was awarded to the Bhagwant Club, Egbert de Souza with a fine clearance got rid of the danger.

The Club returned to the College area. Here, Kishan saw a first-timer go over the bar. A penalty corner against the Club bore no fruit.

EXCHANGES SHARED

The College transferred play and Rowland, their centre forward, failed to control the ball very near goal. A corner was wasted by the College. Pressure was maintained by the Xaverians and Nanney Lal saved a short from K. S. Thapa, who was playing well at centre-half for the Collegians.

A dangerous movement by the Club was held up by F. Saldanha, the right half. At the other end Nanney Lal ran out of goal to break up a dangerous raid. The goal keeper had to do the same almost immediately after to save the Club. Nabi Shah cleverly got rid of any danger that followed a penalty corner to the Xaverians. There was intense excitement when the College got a free hit just outside their opponents' "D". The folk in the stands rose when H. Saldanha flashed in a shot. Nanney Lal fell in stopping the ball, and at the same time luckily got his stick to the ball to send it over the bar.

The Bhagwant Club then engineered a good movement and Chunni, the out-side left, who got the ball in an unmarked position sent in a good effort, but Fritz saved. A nice pass from the left was missed by McMurray. Half-time arrived with no score.

XAVERIANS SCORE

The second-half had a sensational start, as a penalty corner led to the Xaverians getting a goal. Egbert de Souza with a hard shot found the nets.

This brought jubilation to a horde of supporters of the College.

Goal No. 1 was a signal for the Bhagwant Club to get underway in three earnestness. Yet, St. Xavier's almost added to their lead from the bully off. Pressure was relieved and at the other end Fritz brought off one of his many brilliant saves of the evening. The Xaverians went across again. Egbert de Souza had got the better of the opposite half-line and met Nabi Shah, the latter deliberately fouled the College half-back three yards from the edge of the ring.

THE EQUALISER

The sixth minute saw the teams on terms. A good passing movement had taken the Club into the College ring. Fritz was tested he saved, but Kishan was ready, he met the ball and gave the goalie no chance with a clever shot.

Fritz was doing his job brilliantly and he had enough to cope with in goal. The College goal had a lucky escape when Nabi Shah got possession from a penalty corner hit-in and scooped. He just failed the College next could not use two penalty corners. In the opposite area the Club should have got the lead, Fritz got his stick to a rising shot from Zutshi, and baulked the effort.

H. Saldanha then threw away an opening. He got the ball when unmarked, a foot from the fringe of the Club "D". Instead of moving up and scooping into goal, he passed left where Agnel de Souza was caught off side.

ZUTSHI'S FIRST-TIMER

Then came the decider seven minutes from the close. A clever movement, McMurray got away fast on the right flank. He gave the ball to Kishan as he entered the College "D", the latter tapped in to Zutshi who had a clear way to goal. Zutshi smacked in a first-timer to earn the all-important goal.

In the closing stages frantic efforts were made by the College. They had the Club defence in distress. In the final three minutes the College got two penalty corners but could not penetrate opposite goal and retired very game losers in a capital final.

The teams were:—

BHAGWANT CLUB: Nanney Lal; Augustine and Nabi Shah; Abdul, Durga, Manzoor; McMurray, Kishan, Zutshi, Syeed and Chunni.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE: J. Fritz; J. P. Rodricks and J. D'Cunha; F. Saldanha, K. S. Thappa and Egbert de Souza; A. F. de Souza, H. Saldanha, V. Rowland, E. de Souza and Agnel de Souza.

Referees: Ayres, J. Francis and J. Pinto.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 9-4-1941 were as under :—

Number of cheques—93,962.

Amount of cheques—Rs. 13,52,19,800-8-8.

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He's out to look his best—and he always succeeds. Every morning he rubs a little Brylcreem into his hair and scalp. All day long his hair is controlled easily and naturally without 'plastering' or 'gumming'. And all the time the tonic ingredients in Brylcreem are nourishing the roots. Brylcreem-ed hair is 'well-grown' as well as 'well groomed'. Buy a bottle or tube today.

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Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 6, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 19, 1360
Parsi: Avan 15, 1310
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.
High tide: 3-42, 16-40
Low tide: 9-42, 23-01

Domestic Occurrence

OBITUARY

COOPER—Bai Dhunmai Rustomji, widow of late Khan Bahadur Rustomji Dorabji Cooper, daughter of late Shapurji Kohyaji, mother of Rustomji, Jalejar, Framroze and late Dorabji, Nusserwanji and late Gulbanu Kaikhushru Adenwala, expired on Tuesday at 6 p.m. Uthamna ceremony to-day at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at her residence, New Petit Mansion, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay. Aged 81.

LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA—A public study class on the subject of "The Desire Principle in Man" will be held to-day at 8-15 p.m. at Putla House, Bhau Daji Road.

MEETING IN MEMORY OF THE NIZAM'S MOTHER—A religious gathering of the Muslims of Bombay, conveyed by Maulana Riza Lookman, was held at Imambara of Haji Devjibhai Jamal Trust on Wednesday morning. After Korankhani, the Majlis delivered by the Maulana came to an end after offering prayers for the deceased mother of H. E. H. the Nizam.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Down Argentine Way" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Trail of the Vigilantes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Flight Command" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"One Night in the Tropics" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"He Stayed for Breakfast" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Ghar-Jawai" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Prabhat" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Ummeed" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Sign of the Cross" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Rebecca" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Kum-Kum" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

MUNI SAMMELAN

A Beawar correspondent writes:—A meeting of Shrimajjainacharya Pujya Shri Kaub Chandji Maharaj Sahib's Sadhus will be held on 27th, 28th, and 29th April, 1941, in Beawar (Ajmer), where Jain Diwakar Muni Shri Chauth Maliji Maharaj Sahib, the famous lecturer and about 51 saints will assemble.

PUBLIC KIRTANS—Shri Sant Nana Maharaj Shri Gondekar, the founder of the Vidyashram at Vithalnagar, District Poona, is delivering a series of Kirtans in Kala Ram Mandir, at Thakurdwar. The first Kirtan was given on Wednesday and the remaining will be given from to-day (Thursday) to 22nd instant (Tuesday) between 8 and 9-30 p.m.

REVISED POSTAL NOTICE—Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence for United States of America, Canada, Trinidad and Br. Guiana per s.s. 'Pres. Grant' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectiely on Saturday, the 19th instant instead of previously notified.

OWNER OF LUCKY PROGRAMME NO. 772.

Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala writes: This is to inform the owner of the lucky programme No. 772, of the "Rollicking Revels" Carnival which was held at the Cooperage on March 22nd and 23rd to take away his prize from her office at the Industrial Assurance Building, opposite Churchgate Station, in exchange for the programme, on or before the 24th April 1941, after which period the prize will be given away towards the Fund.

Vincent "A" (standing), winners and Proctor "A", runners-up in the Hayes Cup Hockey Tournament.

Asthika Samaj Celebration

The celebration of Sri Rama Navami by the Asthika Samaj, Matunga, for 15 days came to a successful termination on Friday night. The programme included many interesting items such as Upanishad Parayanam by pupils of Sri Sankar Matt, Manjal Kumkum for ladies, Archan, Bhajan and Musical entertainments. The poor feeding was well-organized and managed in spite of the big crowd this year. The grand procession in Flower Chariot accompanied by Nathaswaram and Bhajan was very much appreciated. At the close of the function, Mr. N. N. Aiyar, thanked all the voluntary workers and musicians.

Punjab Homoeopathic Medical Board

FREE ADVICE TO PATIENTS

The Punjab Homoeopathic Medical Board will meet on Sunday (4th May, 1941) at 2 p.m. at Dr. Hiteshi's Health Home, "Airy View," Solan, Simla Hills. Patients suffering from diseases of a chronic, complicated and surgical nature can avail themselves of the advice of the Board 'gratis,' by previous appointment with the Secretary of the Board, 42, The Mall, Lahore.

No Cables To And From Bulgaria

All terminal telegraph traffic to or from Bulgaria, Rumania and the principality of Liechtenstein has been suspended.

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE—Under the auspices of the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute, Dastur Framroze A. Bode will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "Zoroastrian Religion in its Prestine Teachings" to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute, Guzder Hill, Andheri.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs 46,24,667-11-11.

For the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 1,334 the Mazagaon Dock Knitting Bee and Recreation Club; Rs. 50 the Bombay Suburban Defence Loans Committee, being the amount collected by the Committee up to 31st March 1941.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 50,000 through the Collector and Chairman. Defence Loan and War Gift Fund, Belgaum District; Rs. 30,200 through the Collector and Chairman. War Gift Fund Committee, Sholapur; Rs. 11,848-15-9 through the Treasury Officer, Satara; Rs. 5,289-4 the Bombay Suburban Defence Loans Committee, being the amount collected by the Committee up to 31st March, 1941; Rs. 4,500 through the Secretary, War Gifts Fund, Surat, being collection from Surat City; Rs. 1,973-9-6 through the Collector of Kaira, Kaira District; Rs. 1,590 through the Secretary, War Gifts Fund, Surat, being collection from Chorasi Taluka; Rs. 1,444-3-1 through the Chairman, War Gifts Fund Sub-Committee, Dhulia; Rs. 840-6 through the Mahaikari, Guhagar, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 591-5 through the Mamlatdar and Sub-Treasury Officer, Rajapur, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 563-8 "A. R." (monthly); Rs. 521-7-9 through the Sub-Treasury Officer, Halol, Broach and Panch Mahal; Rs. 329 through the Mamlatdar, Malvan, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 307-7 through the Hon. Secretary, District War Committee, Jalgaon; Rs. 275-6 through the Mamlatdar, Alibag, Kolaba District; Rs. 271 through the Collector and Chairman, Ahmedabad War Gifts Fund, Ahmedabad; Rs. 250 Mr. V. C. Wright, being proceeds of the sale of 5 pups; Rs. 230-8 through the Treasury Officer, Ratnagiri; Rs. 190-10 through the Mamlatdar, Ankleshwar, Broach and Panch Mahal; Rs. 123-8 through the Mamlatdar, Dapoli, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 109-12 through the Secretary, Defence Loan, Belgaum; Rs. 101-10-6 through the Treasurer, Nasik District War Gift Fund Committee, Nasik; Rs. 65-8 the staff of the Bombay Branch of the Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 63-11 through the Mamlatdar, Vagra, Broach and Panch Mahal; Rs. 60 Mrs. A. T. Pegge, being sale proceeds of tobacco pouches; Rs. 54-12 through the Mamlatdar, Dapoli, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 50-14-9 through the Sub-Treasury Officer, Mahad, Kolaba District; Rs. 50-8 through the Mahalkari, Vengurla, Ratnagiri District.

For Aid to Widows and Orphans: Rs. 150 the Telang High School, Godhra, Broach and Panch Mahal, (2nd instalment).

For the Indian Red Cross: Rs. 800 the Bombay Suburban Defence Loans Committee, being the amount collected by the Committee up to 31st March 1941.

Grand total on Wednesday: Rs. 47,39,157-2-6

Khadi & Village Industries Exhibition

LAD WADI & RAM BAUG, C. P. TANK

To-day's (Thursday) programme:—
6 p.m. (S.T.): Fancy (Khadi) Dress Competition.
7-15 to 8-15 p.m.: Cinema show of Congress Film.
Exhibition Time: 3-30 to 9-15 p.m. (S.T.).
Entrance Fee: Two annas.
For Children: One anna.

HINDUSTANI ELOCUTION COMPETITION

To-day is the last day for sending the entry forms for the Hindustani Elocution Competition to be held under the auspices of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, to-morrow (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Lad Wadi, C. P. Tank. Those desiring to participate and who have not sent their forms are requested to do so before 8 p.m. (S.T.) to-day. Entry forms will be available at the Exhibition Office, Lad Wadi, C. P. Tank.

TO-MORROW'S (FRIDAY) PROGRAMME
4 p.m. (S.T.): Hindustani Elocution Competition.
6-30 p.m.: Lecture by Shri Narharibhai Parikh.
Subject: "Place of cattle in Indian economy."

Bombay Art Society

The annual general meeting of the members of the Society was held in the Society's Salon in Sassoon Building, Rampart Row, Fort, on Tuesday, the 15th instant. The meeting adopted an amendment of the rules, so as to enlarge the strength of the Managing Committee from 12 members to 16 members. The full effect of this amendment will be put into force from the next year. The new Committee for the year 1941-42 is as under: Sir Cowasji Jehangir, President; Mr. V. V. Oak, Hon Secretary.

Rao Bahadur N. G. Agaskar, Mr. B. S. Dabke, Mr. H. N. Dallas, Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, Mr. R. V. Leyden, Mrs. K. Nixon-Blundell, Mr. M. K. Parandekar and Mr. F. R. Ratnagar form the Committee. These newly elected members will now co-opt four more members according to the amended rule for co-option, so that the strength of the Managing Committee this year will be of 14 members and from the next year, there will be 10 elected members and the Committee will then consist of 16 members.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Eating houses of the Suburbs call for stricter inspection. During the course of the last year the number of eating houses have increased considerably. In Andheri, Vile Parle, Santa Cruz and Bandra eating houses have been opened in nearly all crowded streets and are being very well patronised.

A very close inspection of these eating houses should reveal a lot of unhealthy practices, which if not controlled now might become a grave menace to the health of the people.

"The Navakarnataka"

Bombay's New Kanarese Weekly Journal

A new Kanarese weekly journal was launched into existence in Bombay last week, named the "Navakarnataka", under the editorship of Mr. B. M. Cariappa, an experienced journalist who hails from Coorg. In view of the fact that there is a large number of Kanarese-speaking people in this city, it is expected that this journal, which aspires to voice the aspirations and record the activities of Kannadigas of Bombay in particular and of the people of Karnatak in general, will be warmly welcomed by all Kanarese-speaking people in and outside this city. The first issue, which was of 20 pages, was full of interesting reading matter, dealing with political, social, economic and other movements. One page was in English. The journal is published from 109, Parsi Bazar Street, Podar Chambers, Fort, Bombay. The annual subscription is fixed at Rs. 3-4-0, the price of a single copy being an anna.

TODDY LICENCE CASE

Judgment To Be Delivered On Friday

The Hon. the Officiating Chief Justice Sir Patrick Blackwell will deliver judgment on Friday, 18th April in the matter of the petition filed in the Bombay High Court by one Ratanshaw Nusserwanji Todiwalla against the Collector of Bombay and the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay for the grant of toddy licence for private consumption.

The petition had been presented under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act. The matter was heard in Court before His Lordship on and from 18th March to 23rd March last.

Judgment in the case had been reserved (c.a.v.) by His Lordship.

Preparation Of Electoral Rolls

The revision and preparation of the electoral rolls for the Bombay City Non-Muhammadan, Muhammadan and the Bombay (European) constituencies of the (Central) Legislative Assembly have been undertaken by the Collector of Bombay and Returning Officer under the orders of the Government of Bombay and the Preliminary Publication of the Rolls will be made on May 15.

Full information can be had on application to the Election Officer in the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

Vanita Vidyalaya Examination Results

Sewing and Cutting Examinations in Theory and Practice of the students attending the Vanita Vidyalaya at Dadar Hindu Colony were held this month, and the following are the successful students in order of merit:—

Final Diploma Course: Miss Sushila Hardas, Miss Malati Nadkarny and Mrs. Kamala Dighe.

Eighteen Months' Training: Mrs. Manorama Chaphekar, Mrs. Shakuntala Korgaonkar, Mrs. Saraswati Randive, Mrs. Rohini Pinge, Miss Leela Samant and Miss Vimal Tipnis.

One Year's Training: Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Sonalkar, Miss Vatsala Bhoyeer, Miss Indumati Kanekar, Mrs. Leelabai Chittal, Mrs. Sunanda Kajle, Miss Shanta Mule and Mrs. Saraswati Gadre.

Six Months' Training: Miss Nalini Desai, Mrs. Yamuna Pai, Miss Shanta Mule, Miss Vatsala Bhoyeer, Mrs. R. Meenakshi, Mrs. Lakshmibai Borkar, Miss Tara Naik, Mrs. Gangabai Kulkarny, Miss Indumati Kanekar, Miss Sushila Tipnis, Mrs. Saraswati Gadre and Mrs. Sushila Vaidya.

Students Entertained

The staff and students of the Dadar Sarvajanik English and Gujarati Free Night School, the Bandra Free Night School and the Khar Harijan School conducted under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena by Mrs. Ratanbeh Mehta were entertained to dinner at Jogeshwari on Sunday, the 13th instant the last day of "National Week" by Radhabai Mohta. The total number of students was about seventy. Irrespective of caste and creed, the students partook in the food. Among those present on the occasion were Anand T. Hingorani, a follower of Mahatmaji, Mr. Bhojraj, editor of "Pushpa" (Balkan-ji-Bari) and his family, Mr. Ranjit Mehta and Shrimati Ratanben Mehta.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Mr. Z. A. Bokhari lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament and Lady Lumley gave away the prizes on Wednesday.

Bombay-Kanara Steamer Passenger Committee

In response to the representation made by the above Committee to the Government of Bombay, the Chief Secretary, Political and Services Department has replied that the Government of India have intimated to them that as the vessels are still required for urgent defence purposes, they regret it is not possible to release any of them and such assistance as is possible is being given to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., in regard to chartering of vessels. The Committee has therefore requested the Steamship Company to take early steps to revive the communications so that at least 2 or 3 trips may be undertaken before the close of the season.

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The Strangest of Stories ... About the Strangest of Men!
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Directed by RAOUL WALSH
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NEW THEATRES' and NITIN BOSE'S Greatest
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1941.

BASIC EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The fuller proceedings of the Basic Education Conference at Delhi, now available in the local papers, show that, in spite of the partial or complete withdrawal of Government support to Basic schools in certain provinces, the new system as a whole is making encouraging progress. It is particularly encouraging to learn that so far at least the Basic experiment in the United Provinces is being conducted most successfully. It appears from the report submitted by Dr. I. R. Khan, Principal, Basic Training College Allahabad, that the first two Basic classes have been introduced in nearly 6,000 schools and that 11,000 teachers have been trained in the new system. The Director of Public Instruction is stated to be "very keen on the extension of the scheme." Prof. Saiyadain from Kashmir gave a glowing account of the success of the Basic system in the State Referring to the lively reaction of the children to the system, he said that they were definitely more alive, definitely more human. They possessed self-confidence; work had made them socially efficient and they showed much more initiative. On many occasions, he added, the boys did not wait to be directed by the teachers, but overwhelmed them with their own experience. Everywhere the boys had developed a keen interest in their surroundings. They practised at home and in their village what they learnt of sanitation and hygiene in their school. In some villages, the boys had organized of their own accord play centres for children who did not go to school. We have no reason to believe that Prof. Saiyadain is exaggerating the results of the Basic experiment in the State.

A Shining Example

Still more encouraging in some respects is the report of the Orissa people's reaction to the Government's complete discontinuance of their Basic experiment. It appears from the report of Mr. Arya Nayakam, Secretary of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, on this subject that the non-official workers of basic education in the province, including the representatives from the villages where basic schools had been opened were determined to continue the experiment. They formed themselves into a society The Secretary of the dissolved official Board of Basic Education, Shri Sarat Chandra Maharana, resigned his Government appointment and is working now as one of the Secretaries of the newly appointed non-official Board, Mr. Gopabandhu Chowdhury, the Chairman of the dissolved Board, being another Secretary, nine out of the fifteen Government Basic schools are now working as private schools. What is most heartening is Mr. Arya Nayakam's report that the villagers served by the schools have come forward to help the non-official Board and have promised to provide for the boarding of teachers and material for the construction of school buildings. This is a shining example to the people of other villages wishing to have Basic schools for themselves. And if the example is emulated widely, the Orissa Government's act of sabotage will, indeed, be a blessing in disguise.

Without Alloy

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who inaugurated the Conference and Dr Zakir Hussain, who presided over it, had no difficulty in showing that the fundamental principles of the Basic system are new and are widely accepted in the country. The problem now is so to plan its details as to bring home to Government, local boards and the public in general the benefits of the new system. The best thing would have been for every Provincial Government to make a cautious experiment on a small scale, modify its details constantly in the light of experience and to extend it when its benefits are realised. Unfortunately, the Orissa and the C. P. Governments have stopped their most modest experiments. But we trust the experiments in the U. P. and Bombay, which are on a wider scale, will soon prove to be an unqualified success. It is not wise, however, to rely mainly on Government in such a matter. Gandhiji stated the plain truth in his message to the Conference that "the success of the effort is dependent more upon self-help than upon Government, which must be necessarily cautious even when it is well disposed" and that our experiment to be thorough "has to be at least somewhere made without alloy and without outside interference." It ought to be possible for the many supporters of the system to finance and carry out to its conclusion an experiment on an adequate scale "without alloy and without outside interference."

Roosevelt's Statement

In recent days, President Roosevelt has made two statements regarding American shipping which are calculated to have important effect upon what is known as the Battle of the Atlantic. The first, relating to the removal of the Red Sea from the combat zone, will, of course, mean that American ships will take over the work of the British in the Middle East and thus release British shipping for use in Britain. This is in itself a great gain. Another, perhaps equally important, statement which he has just made is that "the United States will protect her merchantmen wherever they go so long as they do not enter the combat zones proclaimed under the Neutrality Act." It is not yet clear whether this means that American merchantmen could sail up to the "combat zones" under American protection, and then be taken over by British escorts.

If that is so, the important problem of the present grave strain on the British Navy has been solved to a considerable extent. For, it will have to look after only the European side of the Atlantic and, therefore, twice as effectively as it is doing now. Incidentally, surface raiders and submarine will be driven to operate only within the combat zones, and with very serious danger to their safety. In all this we assume, of course, two things. The first is that the President has re-interpreted the Neutrality Act to escort American merchantmen up to the combat zones. The second is that the ships which he may purchase, charter or seize from other countries, for instance, Denmark, will be used for taking American supplies to Britain. In any case America is going to see that Britain does not lose the Battle of the Atlantic. America knows that Britain's shipping position is quite serious. And America is, logically enough, determined that millions of pounds worth of material that is is manufacturing for Britain does reach its destination.

Frankly Speaking

German Advance

According to reports received till Wednesday afternoon, the German attack upon Tobruk had been repulsed with appreciable loss to the enemy and the advance of Nazi mechanised forces had not progressed into Egypt much beyond Sollum. But that does not mean that the German danger has been checked. Cairo circles themselves give the impression that it is by no means impossible for the Germans to reach Sidi Barrani and even attempt to cross the Western Desert. That will, perhaps, take some time and by then the British may become quite strong enough to challenge the invader. One element in the present situation is rather important to note, namely, the British garrison in Libyan naval base of Tobruk. If that garrison holds out, it will continue to be a serious menace to the German rear. Another great danger from the German advance is the possibility of sustained air attacks upon Alexandria and Suez. To-day the R. A. F. disposes superiority in the air. But it is vital that it should continue to do so in the future too.

The Pact And After

After the recent exchange of friendship and neutrality, both the Russian and Japanese Press have now begun to talk business. And both sides, emphasising their respective view points, reveal some awkward differences. The *Izvestia* urges upon the attention of Japan the problem of the Fisheries Convention, while the Japanese Press, it is reported, refers to Soviet aid to China and pointedly hopes that Russia, faithful to the spirit of the new friendship, will desert Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek. The position between Russia and Japan is no doubt still difficult. But it would be foolish to hope that the Pact would immediately become a dead-letter. Negotiations regarding pending matters may take time. But the Pact, as the *Izvestia* suggests, will help them.

A Scandalous Practice

We understand that in several jails even political prisoners are still made to give their thumb impressions. If it is so, the practice is a scandal and it must be stopped. The U. P. Government are understood to have made a rule according to which literate prisoners have to give their signature instead of their thumb impression. This is a sensible rule but it is amazing that the Government violated it in making Acharya Narendra Deva give his thumb impression. Every Provincial Government should state what their practice is in this matter. And in no circumstances should a literate political prisoner be asked to give his thumb impression.

Discrimination

The South African Assembly has passed the second reading of the Asiatics Amendment Bill under which Asiatics and coloured persons will "in future be able to occupy and own land" in certain areas which at present are subject to several restrictions. This only means that other areas, not exempted by the Bill, will continue to be under restrictions and that Indians will not be able to occupy them or own land there. In other words Indians are being segregated and made to accept the principle of segregation. We feel sure Indians will protest against the principle in a suitable manner. It is significant that even during a war in which Indians make common cause with Britain their membership of the British Empire does not protect them from humiliating discrimination.

The Battle Of Britain

The following is the first instal ment of the "Battle of Britain" published by the Air Ministry of England:—

On Tuesday August 20, 1940 at 3-52 in the afternoon, the Prime Minister gave the House of Commons one of those periodic reviews on the progress of the war with which members in particular and the country in general have grown familiar. The occasion was grave. On August 8, the Germans after a period of activity against our shipping which had lasted for somewhat longer than a month had launched upon Britain the first of a series of mass air attacks in daylight. For some ten days, and notably on the 15th and 18th, men and women in the streets of English towns and villages and in the countryside, had seen high up against the background of the summer sky, the shift and play of aircraft engaged in the fierce and prolonged combat which came to be known as the Battle of Britain. The House was crowded. Its mood was one of anxious enthusiasm, but the enthusiasm waxed and the anxiety waned as the Prime Minister described the swiftly changing movements of the battle, the opening stages of which some members had themselves witnessed.

After referring to the work and achievements of the Navy, Winston Churchill turned to the war in the air. "The gratitude of every home in our island," he said, "in our empire, and, indeed, throughout the world, except in the abodes of the guilty, goes out to the British airmen who, undaunted by the odds, and unwearied in their constant challenge and mortal danger, are turning the tide of the world war by their prowess and their devotion. Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

The Prime Minister was speaking at a moment when the battle was still at its height, for it was not until the end of October that the German Luftwaffe virtually abandoned its attacks by daylight and began to rely entirely on the policy of night raiding—its tacit admission of defeat.

★

It is now possible to tell in great part the story of the action on which such high praise had been bestowed.

Before doing so, however, it is worth while to recall the extraordinary nature of the battle.

Nothing like it has ever been fought before in the history of mankind.

It is true that aircraft frequently met in combat in the last war, but they did so in numbers very small compared with those which were engaged over the fields of Kent and Sussex, the rolling country of Hampshire and Dorset, the flat lands of Essex and the sprawling mass of London.

Moreover, from 1914 to 1918 the fights took place either between individual aircraft or between small formations and an engagement in which more than 100 aircraft on both sides were involved was rare, even in the later stages of the war. The issue was, in fact, decided, not in the air, in which element the rival air forces played an important but secondary part, but by slow-moving infantry in the heavy mud of Flanders and the Somme. It may be that the same thing or something like it will ultimately happen in the present war.

Up to the moment, however, the first decisive encounter between Britain and Germany has taken place in the air and was fought out three, four, five and sometimes six miles above the surface of the earth by some hundreds of aircraft flying at speeds often in excess of 300 m. p. h.

While the great battle was being fought day after day, the men and women of this country went about their business with little idea of what was happening high up above their heads in the fields of the air. This battle was not shrouded in the majestic and terrible smoke of a land bombardment with its roar of guns, its flash of shells and its fountains of erupting earth. There was neither sound nor fury—only a pattern of white vapour trails leisurely changing form and shape traced by a number of tiny specks scintillating like diamonds in the splendid sunlight. From very far away there broke out from time to time a chatter against the duller sound of engines. Yet had that chatter not broken out that remote sound would have changed, first to a roar and then to a fierce shriek punctuated by the crash of heavy bombs as bomber after bomber unloaded its cargo. In a few days the southern towns of England and the capital of the Empire itself would have suffered the fate of Warsaw or Rotterdam.

The contest may indeed be likened to a duel with rapiers fought out by masters of the art of fencing. In such an encounter the thrusts and parries are so swift as to be often hard to perceive and the spectator realises that the fight is over only when the loser drops his point or falls defeated to the ground.

★

Before we can understand the general strategy and tactics followed by both sides something must be said of the weapons used.

The Germans sought a decision by sending over five main types of bombers—the J 87 dive-bomber the J 88, various types of Heinkel 111, the Dornier 215 and the Dornier 217.

The J 87, type B, was a two-seater dive-bomber. It was an all-metal, low-wing, cantilever monoplane, armed with two fixed machine-guns, one in each wing, and a movable machine-gun in the aft cockpit. When looked at from straight ahead the wings had the shape of a very flat W. Its maximum speed in level fight was a trifle over 240 m.p.h.

The J 88 was also a diver-bomber, with a maximum speed of 317 m.p.h. Its crew and armament were similar to those of the Heinkel 111.

The Heinkel 111 K V was a low-wing, all-metal, cantilever monoplane with two engines. It carried a crew of four and was armed with three movable machine-guns, one in the nose, one on top of the fuselage and one in the streamlined "blister" underneath. Its maximum speed was nearly 275 m.p.h.

The Darnier 215 was a high-wing cantilever monoplane of all-metal construction, with three movable machine-guns similarly placed to those of the Heinkel 111 K. Its maximum speed was about 312 m.p.h.

It was a development of the Dornier 17, familiarly known as the "Flying Pencil." This aircraft was a midwing cantilever monoplane. It was armed with fixed forward-firing machine-g

(Continued on page 9)

Law Jottings

By Jal R. Vimadalal

In a recent case, the Bombay High Court held that it had jurisdiction to try a suit for judicial separation filed against a person who though born in British India was residing as well as serving outside British India in the territories of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. The marriage itself had been performed at Jalna in Hyderabad State. The parties to the suit were Parsis and, of course, leave to file the suit in Bombay had been granted as required by the New Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act. But this case was interesting inasmuch as it involved a clarification of terms which we use frequently but which it would be difficult to explain in black and white. One of such terms is *a Subject of His Majesty*. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, who decided this case, observed that this term referred only to the political status or nationality of the subject as opposed to his civil status or domicil, and that it was the same in legal import as the expression "British Subject".

* * *

The question then arose whether or not by his service and residence in the Nizam's Dominions for several years the defendant had changed his nationality. As to this His Lordship stated, "The defendant, therefore, is at best only domiciled in the Nizam State, and by the fact of his having acquired a domicile in that State, he cannot be said to have given up his allegiance to the British Sovereign. His bare allegation in the box that he is not a British Subject but a subject of H. E. H. the Nizam, cannot carry him any further". His Lordship then explained that the nationality or the political status of a British-born subject could be lost only if he went to a foreign state and obtained a Certificate of Naturalization there or if by any other voluntary or formal act he gave up his allegiance to the British Sovereign. It is difficult to grasp any substantial distinction between the methods of changing nationality and those for changing domicile for the purpose of Succession and Municipal rights. Domicile, too, can be changed by a voluntary act of change of residence coupled with the intention of taking up that place as a permanent abode for the future. It seems to us that the difference between change of nationality and change of domicile boils down to a difference in the intention with which the change of residence is effected, which the Court has to judge, not when the litigant steps into the witness-box and states what suits him for the purposes of the suit, but from his intention as manifested by his regular course of conduct in his new abode. The distinction though fine is yet appreciable.

* * *

His Lordship in this suit also had occasion to explain the legal meaning of the term *residence*, which, as a former Chief Justice of Bombay Sir Charles Sargent stated over half-a-century ago, was an elastic term with a variety of meanings according to the statute or document in which it was used. One naturally wonders—what is the length of time necessary to constitute 'residence' in a place? Mr. Justice Wadia's cogent answer in the present case was, "the residence need not necessarily be permanent. It is enough if it is *bona fide* with an element of continuity about it, so that even if it is not permanent, it cannot be said to be merely casual or for a temporary and passing purpose" We thus see that as "domicile" is a concept that falls short of "nationality", so "residence" falls short of "domicile" which is the country deemed by law to be a man's permanent home.

Warning To Shareholders Of Telephone Company

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of 12th April, "A Shareholder" has replied to our letter printed in your issue of 24th March. In replying to him we should like to say at the outset that he is wrong when he says that dissenting shareholders will be involved in "unnecessary expense, worry and visit to the law courts to the benefit of lawyers and law courts".

As and when the offer is accepted by 75 per cent. in value of the shareholders, and the acquiring company serves a notice upon him for compulsory acquisition the only thing which "each" dissenting shareholder has to do is to file an application in Court for a higher price within one month from the date of notice. The cost of filing such application is nominal—rupees three. But once he files the application he will not be put to any further expense or trouble and that for two reasons.

First, ready made forms of application, indicating the higher price to be asked, will be supplied to dissenting shareholders free of charge. Secondly, there are lawyers among dissenting shareholders who will argue their own cases in person. Since the numerous applications will be consolidated and heard at the same time, every dissenting shareholder who has filed an application will have the benefits of the argument which these lawyers will put forward on their own behalf.

Coming now to the terms of the license we knew quite well that Government have the power to acquire the assets of the Company at a fair market value exclusive of goodwill. But our whole argument was and is that the fair market value of the Company's assets is very much higher than is being offered now. Further, we never said that the price to be paid by Government in 1943 depends upon the dividends paid by the Company. All that we said was that each year's working shows higher profits, and since from these profits large sums of money are invested in the assets of the Company, the value of those assets increases with every passing year.

Thus, for the three years which remain, namely, 1940, 1941 and 1942 the assets of the Company would increase by 40 to 60 lacs of rupees. For these increased assets Government will have to pay in 1943, and this will come to Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 more per each share than is now offered.

We quoted the Chairman's speech in support of our argument. "A Shareholder" complains that we omitted a passage which he quotes. We left it out because it is obscure and does not carry the matter any further. If it means anything it supports our argument that according to that speech the intrinsic value of each share was at least Rs. 100 at the end of 1939.

There is no warrant for "A Shareholder's" statement that "the basis of the Government's offer must be the valuation of the assets of the Company by their officers which is acceptable to the Directors". We agree that it "ought" to be so; but as a matter of fact it is "not" so. No detailed inventory and detailed valuation has been prepared by the Company or its officers, or by Officers of Government. In the absence of such a valuation, which is absolutely necessary for ascertaining the value of each share, we say that the basis of the directors' recommendation is palpably wrong. It is pointless to say that the Directors will lose their fees, for we do not question the motives of the directors; we question their judgment and say that it is quite wrong. So also it is idle to speculate why the Oriental Telephone Co., of London, "the biggest single shareholder" should have accepted the offer. There may be a thousand reasons, patriotic and commercial. But a wrong basis does not become right because a big shareholder says so.

It is ludicrous to suggest that in 1943 the shareholders may get less than the sum now offered. For the Government and the Company are agreed that the present offer is a fair one. Surely, in the event of an arbitration under the license, no arbitrator in his senses is going to decide that in 1943 a lesser sum should be offered, because the assets had by that time increased by 40 to 60 lacs!

So, we repeat our warning: do not accept the offer.—Yours, etc., "DISSENTING SHAREHOLDERS".

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

SHANGHAI, April 15.

Japanese army parachutists demonstrated their skill in the skies above Shanghai to-day. Troop-carrying planes, bombers and fighters had been flying over foreign areas during the last few days and to-day parachutists leapt from 30 large transport machines at about 10,000 feet.

Swarms of fighters escorted the transports. The parachutists floated down over the northern suburbs.—Reuter.

* * * *

A friend draws attention to the fact that in his Presidential address, the Qaid-e-Azam refers approvingly to the German declaration of the "Independence" of Croatia.

It is, remarks the Junior Colleague, not at all unnatural that the would-be creator of a New Order in India should welcome such productions elsewhere.

* * * *

Doctor Rajendra Prasad asks: "Can Mr. Jinnah say that in any of his conversations he ever asked us or suggested to us consideration of the Pakistan scheme?"

But Mr. Jinnah didn't know anything about it then. And, in fact, he doesn't know much about it even now.

* * * *

"To us" declared Maulana Zafar Ali Khan at the Muslim League session, "freedom means to live in accordance with the teachings of Islam".

We hope the Platform cheered.

* * * *

Speaking on the Pakistan resolution, Begam Mahomed Ali is reported to have said that the principle underlying the resolution was not a new one.

Nor an old one either—as witness the League creed till the last week.

In fact the principle is no principle at all.

* * * *

"Our experience has convinced us that one federation for the whole of India would create chaos....."

—Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan.

Therefore let us have several independent federations and inevitably create more chaos, eh?

* * * *

The report of Russian assurance of continued help to China has not yet been confirmed.

But, on the other hand, there is the somewhat balancing fact that the Moscow Radio has not yet declared it as "not in accordance with facts."

* * * *

The Chinese Ambassador at Washington forecasts an early announcement of American aid to China under the Lease and Lend Act.

We do earnestly hope and pray that this is not followed by a corresponding announcement from Moscow regarding Japan. Amen!

* * * *

The Vice-Consul in Bombay of Iraq strongly affirms that the recent *coup d'etat* in Baghdad was not inspired by Berlin.

Well,—er—let's say Amen!

* * * *

DIFFICULTIES IN THE BALKANS

Italians Disappointed

—HEADLINES

The only difficulty in the Balkans from the Italy's point of view is that the Italians have been saved from a decisive hammering at Greek hands by someone else.

If this has disappointed the Italians certainly possess a sense of sportsmanship.

* * * *

A firm advertised for a girl clerk, and the next morning hundreds of applicants arrived. So numerous were they that the chief told the office-boy to admit no more.

Shortly after this an aggressive woman arrived, and, pushing her way past the others, asked to see the chief. By this time the office-boy had grown deaf to all protestations and had but one answer.

"Not to-day, madam," he said.

"But I'm his wife," said the woman.

"Not to-day, madam," was the inexorable reply.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

She says the least who talks most.

* * * *

A safeblower doesn't blow about it later.

* * * *

Don't let a bad habit get a mortgage on your life.

* * * *

In this world of strife a man must be either an anvil or a hammer.

* * * *

After forging his way to the front many a man has found himself behind the bars.

* * * *

When you hear a married man say that he hasn't made up his mind about a thing he means that he hasn't asked his wife about it.

Jamnalal Bajaj's Son Fined

Garlanding A Satyagrahi Is No Offence, Holds Magistrate

BENARES, April 16.

"Abetment under the Penal Code involves active complicity on the part of the abetter at a point of time, prior to the actual commission of the principal offence, and it is essential that the abetter should substantially assist the principal offender in the commission of the offence.

Acts of subsequent abetment do not constitute an offence," observed Mr. Mannalal Tiwari, First Class Magistrate, in discharging Messrs. Bechuram, Jagdish Prasad and Ramnath, who were arrested on April 4 for garlanding Kanhialal after he was arrested for raising slogans.

Messrs. Bachuram, Jagdish Prasad and Ramnath were charged for the abetment of the offence committed under the Defence of India Rules by Kanhialal.-

BENARES CONVICTIONS

Chandrapal Bajpai, a student of the Kashi Vidyapith was sentenced yesterday to nine months' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules for making an objectionable speech. He was placed in "B" class. Kanyalal Viswakarma who was arrested on April 4 for offering Satyagraha was sentenced yesterday to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

Sixteen Satyagrahis from Benares District were tried on April 14, by Mr. Kazim Ali, S. D. O., Benares East, who sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment ranging from four months to eight months with fines.-

WOMAN SATYAGRAHI TO BE RELEASED.

Dr. Miss Thangamma, M.L.A. the first woman Satyagrahi from Benares who was undergoing imprisonment in the Lucknow jail was transferred to Benares jail yesterday. It is understood she will be released to-day or on April 19 after the completion of her term of imprisonment.

It is understood Messrs: Raidev Singh and Manmathanath Gupta, two political prisoners, have been transferred from the Benares Central Jail to the Naini and Bareilly jails respectively.-

ALLAHABAD CONVICTIONS

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

Mr. Mangala Prasad Srivastava of the U.P.P.C.C. has been arrested under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

Eight more Congress satyagrahis were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment ranging from three months to five months rigorous imprisonment and fines from Rs. 10 to 50.

Judgment in the cases of fourteen Satyagrahis who were tried yesterday has been reserved.—

BAJPAI REARRESTED

LUCKNOW, April 16.

Pandit Harishchandra Bajpai M.L.A., who was touring his constituency, was again arrested this morning and taken to the district jail, says a report from Partabgarh.

Mr. Bajpai had earlier at a public meeting announced his decision to offer satyagraha on 20th instant at Kunda. The police searched his room but nothing objectionable was found.—A. P.

ANSAR HARVANI ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, April 16.

Mr. Ansar Harvani, former General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation and a member of the All-India Forward Bloc was arrested to-day at his residence in Lucknow under the Defence of India Rules. His trial will take place to-morrow.—A. P.

MEERUT ARRESTS

MEERUT, April 16.

The following satyagrahis were arrested in various places in the district under Defence of India Rules and brought here and lodged in the district jail.

Pandits Narain Deva Shastri of Gurukul and Shanti Swarup Paliwal of Sipsauli, Messrs. Moolchand Choor, Tika Ram Bijwira, Aman Singh, Dahaman Singh Bamnoli, Tika Ram Mureeh and Yadram Mureeh.—A. P.

EDITOR SENT TO JAIL.

MUZAFFARPUR, April 16.

Mohanlal Gupta, Municipal Commissioner and Editor of the "Tirhut Samachar" a Hindi weekly has been sentenced to ten months' R. I. for offering Satyagraha at Saratganj Chowk to-day.

RAJEN BABU SEES BIHAR EX-PREMIER IN JAIL

PATNA, April 16.

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, former Prime Minister of Bihar and Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha, ex-Finance Minister, who are undergoing imprisonment in the Hazaribagh jail in connection with Satyagraha, are stated to be in better health now.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad on his way from Calcutta to Patna visited them yesterday in the Hazaribagh Central Jail.—

BAJAJ'S SON FINED.

WARDHAGANJ, April 16.

Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj, youngest son of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100.—A. P.

FOUR MONTHS R. I. FOR ARVI

WARDHA, April 16.

Mr. Gopalrao Wagh Arvi was sentenced to four months' R. I. for offering Satyagraha for the fourth time.

He was fined on three occasions. —United Press.

Arrested At Belgaum

BELGAUM, April 15.

Mr. D. L. Adhyapak Secretary of the Belgaum District Congress Committee was arrested under the Defence of India Rules today in the Congress Office by Mr. Kazi, Belgaum City Sub-Inspector.—A. P.

Lahore Satyagrahis Jailed

LAHORE, April 15.

Shrimathi Basant Kaur, a prominent Congress worker, and Master Shiv Dyal, another Congress worker, were to-day convicted and sentenced to six months' and 18 months' R. I. respectively, under the Defence of India Rules. —A. P.

LAHORE ARRESTS.

LAHORE, April 16.

Dharam Parkash, a Municipal Commissioner of Sialkot was arrested in connection with Satyagraha. Other arrests reported from the interior of the province are:—Harbhagwan and Narain Dass (Multan); Ramlal and Gian-singh (Gujrat) and Ram Peareylal (Majha).

Five Satyagrahis of Rohtak District were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 each.-

MADRAS CONVICTIONS

MADRAS, April 16.

Thirteen Congressmen who offered Satyagraha this morning by shouting anti-war slogans in different parts of the city were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day under the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Akoor Anantha Chari a Journalist was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Purushotham K. Jape, a native of Ahmedabad was fined Rs. 200 in default to undergo imprisonment for one month.

The remaining eleven Satyagrahis were each sentenced to one month R. I.—

CITY SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

Another Batch Of Two To Offer Satyagraha To-morrow

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Messrs. Shivchand R. Gupta and Waman S. Naik, two primary Congressmen were arrested in the early hours of this morning at their respective residences, under the Defence of India Rules. The first was removed to the Nasik Jail and the second, it is learnt, to the Thana Jail.

Another batch, consisting of two Congressmen, will offer Satyagraha, it is understood, on Friday. Mr. Nuruddin Mohommed Yusuf Ansari is likely to shout slogans at 6 p.m. in front of the Azad Muslim Party's office, Madanapura, while Mr. N. Ranga Rao will Court arrest at Jamboori Maidan, Worli, at 4-30

Suburban Prominent Congress Worker Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI: April 16.

Syt. S. V. Bapat, the Secretary of Danda Congress Committee, who was arrested on Wednesday morning for offering Satyagraha at Danda, was sentenced by the Bandra First Class Magistrate, to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to serve three months in jail. He was given 'C' class.

BORDI TEACHER SENTENCED

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, April 15

Shriyut K. B. Kulkarni, a teacher from the Bordi High School and a prominent Congress worker of that place, who had offered 'Satyagraha' at Virar yesterday, was placed to-day, before Rao Saheb G. A. Bhatt, Thana Town Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, for trial of an offence under the Defence of India Rules. On his pleading guilty to the charge under Rule 38 (1) 5, he was convicted and sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment and was awarded 'B' Class.

RAMKANT MALAVIYA SERIOUSLY ILL

Released Recently From Naini Jail

BENARES, April 16.

Pandit Ramakant Malaviya M.L.C. (U. P.) who was recently released from the Naini Jail is reported to be seriously ill.

He is having high blood pressure and also occasional heart attacks.

Pandit Ramakant is staying at the residence of Mr. Shivprasad Gupta.—A. P.

ORGANISED YUGOSLAV RESISTANCE CEASES

(Continued from page 1)

been covering the withdrawal of the troops from Western Thrace. Colonel Conto Leon, the Acting Military attache to the Greek Legation in London said whatever may be the fate of these garrisons, "their sacrifice will not have been in vain. Not only have they written one of the most brilliant pages in Greek military history, but they have also for many days blocked the routes into eastern Macedonia, thus making possible the rescue of substantial numbers of the Greek forces from the region cut off."

NO MILITARY FEAT

Colonel Leon added that it was a mistake to regard the capture of Western Thrace as a military feat for the district was evacuated and not defended. Its defence would only have been advisable in co-operation with concerted action with Turkey. Col. Leon further pointed out that following the political change in Belgrade and the mustering of substantial Yugoslav forces in southern Serbia the routes into Greece were regarded as closed. Consequently Greek divisions were transferred eastwards to render the defence of eastern Macedonia more effective.

FATAL TRANSFER

This transfer, though dictated by logic, proved fatal. In the first days of the sudden German attack, aided by tanks and dive-bombs the main Greek positions held firm, but the Yugoslav forces guarding the Strumitsa Pass were forced to withdraw, allowing the German mechanised column to reach the Greco-Serbian frontier. The Germans, with incomparably superior equipment, overcame the small Greek force and advanced towards Salonika, thus cutting off communications with the Greek forces so recently strengthened in eastern Macedonia.

The position of these troops thus cut off was hopeless but, thanks to the resistance of the small containing forces, very large numbers were safely re-embarked. Col. Leon added that when the number thus became known, it would cause amazement and joy.

Bulgarian troops have begun to occupy part of Thrace between Alexandropolis and Struma River.

According to the official German News Agency Bulgaria has broken off diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia.

NAZI RULE FOR OCCUPIED YUGOSLAVIA

BERLIN, April 16.

Hitler has appointed Nazi civil administrators for German occupied Yugoslav territories of lower Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, former Austrian territory incorporated in Yugoslavia after the last war.

The civil administrators will be directly responsible to Hitler. Execution of the military law remains in the hands of the army command.—Reuter.

Satyagraha In Satara District

(From Our Correspondent).

SATARA: April 10.

Satara District Congress Working Committee met in the District office at Satara and dissolved the Taluka and Gao Congress Committees according to the orders from M. P. C. C. Mr. Yashawant Chavan, from Karar, has been chosen to succeed Mr. Nilubhau Ghanekar, who is at present in charge of Congress work in the District.

The second list of Satyagrahis has come to an end. Mr. Baburao Akhuram Jagu and Mr. Bansilal Bhattad from Satara were the last two persons to offer Satyagraha who have been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment each. They both are put in 'B' class. Mr. N. Y. Hakim, a prominent and a sincere Congressman from the Muslim community of Satara District, offered Satyagraha on the 2nd of this month at Satara. He has been sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment. He is placed in 'C' Class.

The third list of 86 Satyagrahis has been forwarded to Mahatma Gandhi for approval.

WARDHAGANJ, April 16.—Dr. Rajendra Prasad will deliver the Gram Sewa Vidyalaya Convocation Address on April 20.—A. P.

VICHY WARNED

England Not To Relax Blockade In Favour Of France

LONDON, April 16.

British relations with the Vichy Government are the theme of leaders in the press arising from the German incursion into Cyrenaica which, it is contended, could have been made possible only with the complaisance, if not the connivance, of members of the French Government.

The "Times", says, "The exigencies of war make it imperative that British policy towards France should be determined not by the sentiments of the French people, nor by Marshal Petains' honourable professions, but by the deeds of the Vichy ministers".

Referring to the assurances given by Mr. Dalton, the Minister of Economic Warfare, and Mr. Churchill's that every practicable step would be taken to exert our full belligerent rights against blockade runners, the "Times" adds: "If the enforcement of these perfectly legitimate measures leads to incidents, such as that which occurred off the Algerian coast, then the responsibility will rest on the shoulders of the Vichy authorities and German inspired protests will leave the British Government unmoved. —Reuter.

AMERICAN FLOUR FOR VICHY

WASHINGTON, April 16.

Two French ships provided with British 'navicerts' are leaving New York to-morrow for Marseilles with 13,500 tons of United States flour for Unoccupied France.—Reuter.

Hitler's Costly Adventure

Attack On Yugoslavia Has Meant Destruction Of Balkan Supplies

NEW YORK, April 16.

Hitler is paying a high economic price for the attack on Yugoslavia says the "New York Times" Pointing out that the Germans for the first time, are fighting on two continents, the newspaper adds:

"Hitler may have planned to launch the spring offensive in full force in this theatre. But, if so, he must have counted on Yugoslav co-operation to knock the British out of Greece in one quick blow. In this he has failed. He has been forced to pay dearly in the disruption of his Balkan supply."—Reuter.

Crew Of Italian Ship On Trial In U. S. A.

HOUSTONS (Texas) April 16.

The Captain and 22 of the crew of the Italian ship "Mongioia", 6,000 tons recently seized by the United States, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of tampering and conspiracy to damage the ship.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, April 15.—"The Thakore Saheb of Jambughoda who has already contributed generously to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, has made a further contribution of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of aircraft.—A. P. ter.

GERMANY FORTIFIES FRONTIER WITH RUSSIA

LONDON, April 16.

Thousands of German workers are reported to be engaged along the German frontiers with Russia building fortifications. German engineers responsible for the Siegfried line are visiting the new fortifications.—Reuter.

Cable Items

NEW YORK:—With his salary dropping from 48,000 dollars per year to 21 dollars per month, Mr. W. M. Martin (Junior), President of the New York Stock Exchange for the last three years, to-day becomes a private in the United States army. Mr. Martin expressed the opinion that the United States would enter the war.

LONDON:—The Chicago police are to-day investigating the murder of the publisher of the local Italian newspaper "La Tribuna" It is believed that a series of better editorial articles attacking fifth columnists led to the murder and evidence has been given to the police that the publisher had also received a threat that he would be killed if he continued publishing these articles.

CANBERRA:—Mr. Churchill has sent a cable to Mr. Fadden, the Australian Acting Prime Minister, asking that Mr. Menzies' stay in England be prolonged "to cover the immediate crisis in the Balkans and Libya". The Australian Cabinet and Mr. Curtin, the Leader of the Opposition, have unhesitatingly agreed.

WASHINGTON: — President Roosevelt has proclaimed that a state of war exists between Hungary and Yugoslavia and added that Hungary attacked Yugoslavia "without justification". The effect of the proclamation is to place these two nations under the United States Neutrality Regulations.

TOKYO:— Eight hundred and twenty houses were burned down and 5,000 people were rendered homeless by a fire at a town in Toyama district, 180 miles northwest of Tokyo.

LONDON:— General Sikorski announced in New York that Polish forces recruited and trained in Canada will be equipped and financed under the Lease and Lend Act.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR DEMAND

For Increment In Dearness Allowance

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 16

Negotiations between the Millowners' Association and the Majur Mahajan on the issue of dearness allowance have begun from yesterday.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Millowners' Association was held yesterday, when representatives of Majur Mahajan were also present and explained in detail why Labour demanded increment in dearness allowance.

If the parties fail to reach settlement, it is understood, the case will be put before the Industrial Court. Demand for cloth is encouraging and about 54 mills are working on night shift.

MOMENTOUS WAR TALKS

Roosevelt's Invitation To Canadian Premier

WASHINGTON, April 16.

At a Press Conference on Tuesday, President Roosevelt said that he had no comment to make adding: "Do I look gloomy?" Actually he looked more jovial than for a long time.

WAR TALKS AT WHITE-HOUSE

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, who is expected here to-day has been invited to tea at White-House by President Roosevelt. Over the teacups, it is expected that the two statesmen will hold a highly important conference bearing upon war problems.

MR. KING FOR WASHINGTON

Mr. Mackenzie King left for Washington at the personal invitation of President Roosevelt, says an Ottawa message. He declined to indicate what matters would be discussed but observers here refer to the talks as "momentous."—Reuter.

ITALIAN ENVOY AT BRITISH G.H.Q.

(Continued from page 1)

the Duke of Aosta's forces. they are showing restraint, however, and permitting Italians to reach the British lines.

A Colonel of a Transvaal Regiment met an army of 10,000 patriots headed by the six-foot three-inch Ras Gerausa who informed him that the South Africans' flank was threatened by two Italian battalions. The Colonel thereupon sent a letter to the Italians threatening an attack with "my big guns, tanks and Gurassu". The Italians melted away overnight.

More Prisoners Arrive

CAPE TOWN:—A further batch of 2,500 Italian prisoners including officers landed at a port in the Union of South Africa to-day. Enemy prisoners in the Union now total 10,000.

Jinnah Advised Complete Rest

MADRAS, April 16.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah is much better this morning. Inquiries at his Madras residence show that he had a fairly good night. The doctor who examined him yesterday evening and again to-day has advised him to take complete rest.

He is, therefore, not seeing any visitors and, according to his present plans, he is likely to stay here for nearly a week. He is expected to go back direct to Bombay.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, left Madras this morning for Bombay by the Bombay Express.

Sir Abdulla Haroon and Lady Haroon are leaving to-night for Bangalore.

The other members of the League Working Committee will leave Madras either to-day or to-morrow.

The Rajah of Mahmudabad will leave to-morrow night for Palghat where he will preside over the Malabar District Muslim League Conference. He will tour Malabar before returning to Lucknow.

Nazi Air Attack On Irish Soil

HEAVY DEATH ROLL AT BELFAST: DUBLIN FIRE BRIGADE TO RESCUE

BELFAST, April 16.

The Nazis delivered the first definite attack on Irish soil last night when Northern Ireland was subjected to one of the worst raids of the war, Belfast bearing the brunt of the attack.

The deathroll was heavy and damage was very extensive. A Belfast air-raid shelter received a direct hit killing a number of people. Streets of houses were laid low by heavy bombs. Two hospitals, many churches and linen establishments suffered.

The Dublin fire brigade sent two fire engines north and gave invaluable help to the Belfast fire-fighting services.

The following joint "communique" was issued by the Ministry of Public Security of Northern Ireland and the headquarters of the R. A. F. in Northern Ireland:—"Belfast bore the brunt of indiscriminate enemy air attacks carried out during the night. Shortly after the alert had been sounded, high explosive and incendiary bombs dropped at random over the City.

A heavy force of enemy bombers carried out an attack lasting several hours over an area covering practically the whole of Northern Ireland, says a communique issued by the Ministry of Public Security, Northern Ireland.

The intensity of the attacks varied. In some areas it was vicious and indiscriminate. Some industrial premises were damaged but many bombs fell on residential property. It is feared that casualties may be heavy.

Two churches, a cinema, a library and a hospital are reported to be among the buildings hit. Doctors and nurses in a hospital carried on with the evacuation of patients and the treatment of injured after a wing of the building was hit and nurses home damaged. A working class area seem to have suffered severely.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES

"Reuter's special correspondent in Belfast wires:—A considerable number of bombs fell in residential and shopping areas, causing numerous casualties many of which it is feared were fatal. Other bombs caused damage to industrial and commercial premises.

Whilst the enemy were being met by spirited defence from anti-aircraft guns, various aid-raid precautions and auxiliary fire service and other civil defence units were carrying out their duties with courage and devotion under conditions of difficulty and danger.

In other areas in Northern Ireland, the intensity of the attack was not so severe and the casualties were on a correspondingly smaller scale".

BR. BOMBERS RAID N. GERMANY.

LONDON, April 16.

Despite unfavourable weather last night, considerable numbers of British bombers raided northern Germany, the principal objective being again Kiel, an Air Ministry 'communique' states.

Shipbuilding yards were plastered with bombs and fires were started.

Boulogne's docks were also bombed:

Two aircraft are missing from these operations. In daylight yesterday three heavily laden enemy ships off the northwest coast of France were attacked, direct hits being scored on two which were left sinking.

In a low level attack on the island of Borkum, an enemy freighter was hit twice amidships. Offensive daylight patrols over the Channel and northern France were effected by the fighter command. Two enemy fighters were destroyed and an enemy bomber was shot down into the sea south of the Isle of Wight. One bomber and one fighter are missing during daylight and one coastal command machine is missing from patrol.—Reut.

8 NAZI BOMBERS BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, April 16.

It is learned here that two more enemy bombers were destroyed over England last night, making the total eight.

Commenting on German air claims, it is pointed out in London that the British during the period from April 11 to April 15 by means of fighters and anti-aircraft fire shot down 86 German planes while British losses were 39. There is no knowledge in London, however, of Greek and Yugoslav losses.—

Orange coloured flashes illuminating the night sky marked the end of several German raiders over Britain during Tuesday night following duels with British fighters.

WIDESPREAD RAIDS OVER BRITAIN

Though German planes were on Tuesday night reported over many parts of Britain no concentrated attack on any area had developed up to early Wednesday morning.

A South coast town was the only place in England to report bombs. No serious damage was done.

German activity was most widespread for the week, reports of enemy machines being received from South-West England to north-east, from South Wales, Central Scotland and Northern Ireland.

London had a late alert, its first for five nights. Gunfire was heavy at times, but there were no bomb incidents.

The all clear was signalled in London early this morning. High explosive bombs were dropped in one London district where several casualties were caused and alms houses damaged. Inmates were rescued from the debris. None was injured.

Bombs fell on a town in Northern Ireland and incendiary bombs were dropped in one area in Eastern England and in two districts on the north-east coast. A German raider crashed in flames early to-day.

A NOVEL TAX ON NEWSPAPERS!

U. P. Examination Board's Plan

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

An extraordinary proposal to tax the publication of examination results has been accepted by the U. P. Board of High School and Intermediate examination.

It appears, newspapers desiring copies of results for publication will be required to pay Rs. 70 each to the Board's office in addition to the travelling allowance of the clerk deputed to carry a copy of results to the newspaper office concerned.

Probably, this is the first example in India of newspapers being sought to be taxed by an examination board itself for publishing its own results.

STOP PRESS

ENEMY CONVOY SUNK

LONDON, April 16.

An entire enemy convoy consisting of five supply ships escorted by three destroyers and bound from Sicily for Tripoli was sunk last night (Tuesday) by British naval forces.—Reuter.

PETAIN-DARLAN TUSSLE

WASHINGTON, April 16.

Marshal Petain, according to reports reaching Washington, recently thwarted Admiral Darlan when the latter attempted one of his anti-British pro-German moves. These reports which are confirmed from two high sources declare that Marshal Petain having learned accidentally that Ad. Darlan had given orders for French Fleet units including the battleship 'Dunkerque' to be moved from North Africa to Toulon summoned Ad. Darlan to give an explanation. Ad. Darlan is stated to have replied evasively and then to have launched into an anti-British tirade. Marshal Petain thereupon issued a special written instructions forbidding the movement of any French warship without his prior knowledge.—Reuter.

KOLHAPUR WINS NEW CRAVEN STAKES

LONDON, April 16.

The New Craven Stakes run at New Market to-day resulted in Maharani Sahib of Kolhapur's Morogoro ridden by Harry Wragg beating Lord Portal's Suncaster, ridden by P. Beasley by a neck.

Our Readers' Views

Memorial For Mr. Andrews

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Andrews was connected throughout his life in India with Shantiniketan as well as with the cause of Indians abroad. Now in the appeal for funds made by Mahatma Gandhi, Shantiniketan has been mentioned as the place where a chair will be set up as a memorial to Mr. Andrews. All this is quite right. But something should also be done to commemorate his services to the Indians abroad to whom he always gave his best. Most of the Indians abroad are, for practical purposes, "foreigners" to India and therefore some sort of scheme giving the Indians abroad a chance of establishing personal contacts with India will be most welcome. I think a scheme for granting scholarships to the children of the Indians abroad for receiving education in India will answer this purpose very well. I commend it to Mahatma Gandhi and hope that due attention will be paid to it.—Yours, etc.,

"A PUPIL OF C. F. A."

National Language

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above caption the proceedings of the Hindustan Elocution Competition, held at the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Andheri were reported in your esteemed paper of the 24th inst. May I also be permitted to express my views on the subject of the national language in the valued columns of your paper?

Undoubtedly Hindustani, by which I mean neither Sanskritised Hindi nor Persianised Urdu, can rightly be claimed to be the national language of India.

Hindustani is, more or less, urdu-ised Hindi, or hindi-ised Urdu; it is a soft blending of the two into a simplified form of speech which is understood and used by the majority of the common people of Northern India.

This language is also understood in most of the rest of India (leaving aside a few places), right from the flower-crowned head of Mother India in cool Kashmir down to her be-jewelled and sea-washed toes in Travancore, as well as from Kathiawar, the birthplace of Gandhiji, to the fair land of Bengal where Tagore sings his songs.

Hindustani, which, by common use and consent, is the national spoken language of our land, now demands to be made also the common written language of the land. The happiest solution of the problem has already been suggested—that of having both the Urdu and Hindi scripts for writing the common national language.

It should therefore be the duty of every patriotic literate to learn both the scripts, which may be termed the national scripts, besides of course learning the script of his provincial language. Thus a Bengalee should learn the two national scripts besides the Bengalee script, and similarly a Marathi a Gujrati, a Madrasi, a Punjabee, or an Orya should learn the two national scripts besides his own particular provincial script.

To the Congressites I would suggest that in future they should allow only those persons to join their organisation who can read and write in both the national scripts. For the present members, the Congress High Command should issue an order that every Congressman should start learning both or any one of the two national scripts which he does not know at present, and that every member would be expected to pass a test at the end of a year to prove a good working knowledge of the two national scripts.

Nationalisation of the two scripts will not only provide Hindustani with the requisite vehicles of advancement, but will automatically increase the number of persons now claiming affinity or loyalty to either of the two scripts, and thus will incidentally satisfy the vanity of some of the sectarian minded persons.—Yours, etc.,

NARINDAR SINGH, M.A.

Artists' Club

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A letter by "Anti-Humbug" published in your issue of the 12th inst. which attracts attention by its high order of absurdity is very ridiculous and irrelevant.

"Anti-Humbug" uses the issue of the profession tax as an excuse to release his malice against the Artists' Club for no reason. I cannot understand on what grounds and by what stretch of imagination "Anti-Humbug" has drawn his conclusions and made the defamatory statement that the Artists' Club has "no constitution, no rules and regulations, aims and objects." On the very face of it the statement is puerile and indiscreet and I leave it to the good sense of your readers to comprehend. I ask if a club or society could be formed or exist in the manner imputed by "Anti-Humbug". This is a libel on the Artists' Club and the members will be justified in demanding an apology.

The meeting held at the hall of the Blavatsky Lodge Building, under the auspices of the Artists' Club to protest against the proposal of the Bombay Corporation to levy tax on artists, was a public meeting and all artists were invited to join and co-operate. This announcement was made in leading papers of Bombay. The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Art Society and a few members of both the Societies were present at the meeting without special invitations and this is itself a proof of the appreciation of the spirit in which the meeting was convened. At the same time it must be made perfectly clear to "Anti-Humbug" that the Artists' Club is an independent body and is not liable to be called to account for its activities by any "leading" or lagging societies which appear to be in the high esteem of "Anti-Humbug". The fact that the newly born Club was more alive to the interests of all artists and organised the meeting for a common cause, before the two "leading Art Societies" could even think of such a thing is a matter that one should highly commend. Nobody has prevented these two Societies from holding similar meetings and it is a matter of surprise that not even a mention was made of the Profession Tax at the annual function of one of them held only a few days ago. "Anti-Humbug" would have done better to direct his energies in convincing his two "leading Art Societies" the invidious nature of the Profession Tax and organise protest meetings under their auspices and contribute something for a great and common cause instead of drowning himself in an attempt to demean the Artists' Club.

Obviously the Artists' Club seems to have become an eyesore to many including "Anti-Humbug" and the latter because of his incapability of doing any good in this world cannot tolerate others being useful. This only confirms that "Anti-Humbug" is a big humbug.—Yours, etc.,

THE ARTISTS' CLUB.

Jinnah And Wells

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. M. A. Jinnah in his speech at the Aligarh University Union glibly quotes H. G. Wells in order to condemn democracy and defend his Pakistan scheme. The underlying purpose of Wells's political philosophy, if we understand him aright, is that nations have no right to separate, independent existence and that in order to avert the possibility of wars in future, mankind must lose no time in evolving a new World Order, based on new conceptions of freedom and international relations. Mr. Jinnah's advocacy of a two-nation theory, which threatens to degenerate into a theory of many nations, is fundamentally opposed to the political philosophy of Wells, as the latter, far from supporting this theory, proposes to abolish nations altogether in his new order. If Wells has decried democracy, does it follow by implication, that he supports the dismemberment of India into diverse nations? Mr. Wells might stand aghast at the very idea of his philosophy being put to uses he may have never dreamt of.

Mr. Jinnah takes every opportunity to show that democracy is unsuited to the genius of India, and is applicable only in countries where there is a homogenous population and an "organised society". As far as we know, democracy is not a rigid system of political theory. It is the result of an evolution of political thought, and it follows, therefore, that it does not preclude the possibility of further evolution, to suit varying conditions in various countries, for if it is a political philosophy conceived and developed for the good governance of man, there is no reason why it should be applicable only to a particular class of people and to a particular country. It behoves the ingenuity of statesmen like Mr. Jinnah and others to devise a scheme for the good government of this country, which, while meeting reasonable Muslim demands, will not disrupt the essential unity of our motherland.—Yours etc.,

T. M. K. RAMAN.

Vested Interests

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We live in a society where privilege is a sacred trust, where immunities, advantages and rights are given to some among us to the exclusion of all others. A very insignificant minority is given exceptional wealth, which carries with it not merely ease and comfort, but power. Power to trample those who have but little, power to bully, and to exploit, and to enslave.

Thus it is that some people can stand up in the Assembly and declare—that the starving poor are not taxed enough, they should pay more on salt, more for the use of the simple bicycle, and more on the poor man's income below Rs. 100 p.m. By implication they would have a lowering of the taxes on the luxuries which would affect them.

These injustices, which are perpetrated as a matter of course arise mainly from a most haphazard organisation of our social life—devoid of that equality and justice which, if it existed, would abolish the hopeless rivalry and perpetual friction between individuals and classes.

In our country especially, where differences between the "Haves" and "Have-nots" are so profound—we must endeavour to fashion for the future, not merely a state of political freedom, but a larger freedom extending down to the remotest man in the village.

The fight for Independence is incomplete without a simultaneous battle against every vested interest—whether in the world of business or in the no less important sphere of religion and community life. Many have poured scorn upon doctrines of Socialism, but the only solution to this pressing problem seems inevitably to point in that direction. Subtleties apart, Socialism stands for a suppression of vested interests. Its fundamental precepts are directed against undue private ownership. It looks unfavourably at excessive variations in the division of the national product, and finally it has great faith in an unadulterated democracy, where Government (shorn of its regard for the preservation of its own privileges) is truly for the people.—Yours, etc.,

A. P. GHANDY.

Price Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sometime after the outbreak of the War Government opened a new Department of Price Control with the object of watching the rise in price of commodities, particularly foodstuffs, and fixing their standard prices wherever necessary in virtue of the powers vested in it under the Defence of India Rules. The Department, however, did or does nothing of this kind and its duty is now restricted to issuing leaflets of prices and preparing charts of the rise and fall of prices merely for the edification of the archives of the Secretariat.—Yours, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Water Supply

M. V. RAO complains of the lack of sufficient water supply on Lady Jamshedji Road.

Kathiawar Railways

A correspondent writes to complain about the State of Kathiawar Railways and the lack of facilities for passengers.

Unemployment

Mr. HORMUSJI N. JAMULA says: "I appeal to the Bombay's leading institutions like the Indian Merchants' Chambers and all other Chambers in India and also Millowners' Associations of Bombay and other associations of the millowners in this vast continent of India and I appeal also the Committee of the Shares and Stocks Markets, cotton, seeds, wheat, grains, sugar, and leather spices—markets all over India to engage the co-operation of Mr. Framroze T. Engineer to organise Co-operative Producers' Societies and to educate the rich and the middle class persons to start educational Colony for 150 youths."

A Matter Of Taste

SHAVAKSHA NASARVANJI PUNEGAR says: "I have read with great repugnance the statement of Mr. K. F. Nariman, appearing in your issue of the 27th March, last."

I must admit to the great credit of the Bengal Lion that he wished to be taken in the fold of Mahatmaji once again, but was it not imperative for Mahatmaji to feel himself convinced and satisfied that Babuji had turned a Satyagrahi in the true sense of the word, as Mahatmaji's followers qualified themselves in Bombay, after their departure from Poona resolution.

Sundays

A. S. K. IYER says: "Employees working in business offices in the Fort area etc., enjoy only one full holiday in a week viz: Sunday and this is being utilised by the majority of such employees in going out for shopping. If Sunday is declared to be a holiday by merchants dealing in edible commodities, clothes etc., etc., these employees will be severely handicapped as they will find it difficult to make their purchases during office days.

I would, therefore, suggest that a holiday other than Sunday be given to employees of merchants situate in the crowded business localities such as Cloth Markets, wholesale shops in Musjid, Nul Bazaar etc., etc."

Smallpox

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bombay Humanitarian League has addressed a letter to the Corporation under following circumstances. When recently an epidemic of smallpox broke out in this city, Dr. Mhatre, the Health Officer, issued public communiques in which Dr. Mhatre parrot-like repeated antiquated and exploded fallacies about vaccination. For instance in his communique published on February 15, Dr. Mhatre states that "other countries introduced revaccination of people at certain ages and has successfully combated this scourge (smallpox)." This statement of Dr. Mhatre is wholly incorrect. According to official statistics published by the Health Organization of the League of Nations, smallpox is most prevalent in Mexico, one of the most insanitary and poverty-stricken countries of the world. Other countries that have been visited by the ghastly epidemics of smallpox are Japan, Italy, Portugal and Philipine Islands, all countries where there is intense poverty and gross insanitation. In Mexico, in Italy, in Japan, in Philipine Islands and in Portugal where vaccination and revaccination are compulsory, there have been a number of very disastrous epidemics of smallpox. The Corporation will see from the above that the Health Officer's statement in the newspapers anent vaccination and revaccination are wholly untrue. The Humanitarian League has, therefore, sent to the Corporation Joseph P. Swan's book entitled "The Vaccination Problem: Its Pros and Cons" which book London "Truth" in its issue of December 7, 1938 says "is an excellent 'expos' of the subject." The Humanitarian League has requested the Corporation to ask the Health Officer to keep this book in the Library of the Health Department as a reference book on vaccination. The Municipal Secretary informs me that the Humanitarian League's above letter has been placed before the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee of the Corporation at their meeting held on 4th March who have made their recommendations in the matter to the Corporation. The Medical Committee's report on the Humanitarian League's letter comes up before the Corporation for official consideration and disposal at the meeting of the Corporation to be held in April when it is earnestly to be hoped that in the interest of public health of this city, the Corporation will comply with the Humanitarian League's request that the Corporation will be pleased to request the Health Officer and Assistant Health Officers carefully to study (in order to bring their knowledge of vaccination up-to-date and to remove their ignorance about vaccination) the book "Vaccination Problem" which the Humanitarian League has presented to the Corporation for the purpose.—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

"SERVANTS OF ALL"

Khan Sahib's Advice To Khudai Khidmatgars

PESHAWAR, April 15.

Khudai Khidmatgars (Red Shirts) should consider themselves the servants of all without any discrimination.

This advice was given by Dr. Khan Sahib, former Premier, addressing a meeting of Pathans at Badhabher held in connection with the 'National Week'.

Dr. Khan Sahib also explained the significance of Charkha and stressed its importance in the national cause."—A. P.

WILL JAMSAHEB FLY TO AFRICAN FRONT?

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 16

The Maharaja of Jodhpur proceeded by a special train to Jamnagar on Friday last. The Jamsaheb who, after his recent illness is spending summer at Balachadi, came down to Jamnagar to meet the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Both rulers had private talks for a few hours whereafter the Maharaja of Jodhpur left the same night by a special train.

It is learnt that this sudden visit was in connection with consultation with the Chancellor about the advisibility of visiting the African war front by some leading prince. The Jamsaheb, it is said may proceed to Delhi as soon as he is fit to travel and may even pay a flying visit to the African front.

ARYA KANYA MAHA-VIDYALAYA

(From A Correspondent)

BARODA, April 16

On the third day of the annual celebrations of the Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, after the Convocation Address, an appeal for funds was made by Pandit Anandpriyaji, General Secretary and was splendidly responded to.

On behalf of Sheth Manjibhai Kalidas, Trustee of the Institution, his daughter Savitadevi, a new graduate of the institution paid on the spot Rs. 5,000.

This was followed by other donations amounting to Rs. 3,000.

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme

In the layout plan of Blocks Nos. I and II of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme published with Press Note, dated the 17th December 1938, only the area that is now being developed complete with roads and other essential servics was shown laid out in building plots. The rest of the area comprised in Blocks Nos. I and II was not shown laid out in building plots pending a demand therefor.

With regard to the area situated to the west of Marine Lines Railway Station between the Lloyd Recreation Ground and the Parsi Gymkhana, Government considers that this area would be suitable for the construction of flats designed for the middle classes. The accompanying plan shows the line of development which is considered generally suitable by Government in respect of this area. The prospective lessees are, however, assured that they will be allowed reasonable latitude in building, e.g., the height of buildings would be permitted up to the same maximum height as in the rest of the area in Blocks Nos. I and II, and buildings would be allowed to cover more than one plot on condition that the total area of open spaces would remain the same as when the plots are developed singly with 20 feet open space all round, and it would be left to the lessee to provide the balance of the open space by providing children's play-grounds, tennis courts, gardens, etc.

Shops and commercial premises, except places of amusement and places of religious worship, will be allowed on the plots fronting the road facing Marine Lines Station.

BOMBAY WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Loud speaker programme for to-day (Thursday):

Marathi: 8 a.m. Recorded music. 8-05 News bulletin. 8-20 Recorded music. 8-25 "Moscow-Tokio Axis"—A talk.

Marathi: 6 p.m. Recorded music. 6-05 "Non-aggression pact"—A talk. 6-10 Recorded music. 6-15 News bulletin. 6-30 Recorded music. 6-35 "Far East Politics"—A talk. 6-40 Recorded music. 6-45 "Abyssinian War"—A talk.

Gujarati: 11 a.m. Recorded music. 11-05 News bulletin. 11-20 Recorded music. 11-25 "Pacific Strategy"—A talk. 11-30 Recorded music. 11-35 "Nazi invasion troops burned to death"—Talk.

Gujarati: 4-30 p.m. Recorded music. 4-35 "Our position"—A talk. 4-40 Recorded music. 4-45 News bulletin. 5 Recorded music. 5-05 "Secret Nazi Radio Station"—A talk.

Hindustani: 12 p.m. Recorded music. 12-05 "Pacific Strategy"—A talk. 12-10 Recorded music. 12-15 News bulletin.

Hindustani: 6-30 p.m. Recorded music. 6-35 p.m. "Nazi invasion troops burned to death"—A talk. 6-40 Recorded music. 6-45 News bulletin. 7-05 Recorded music. 7-10 Gestapo at work in Belgium—A talk. 7-15 Recorded music. 7-20 Secret Nazi Radio Station"—A talk.

MADRAS, April 16.

The total contributions received and credited to the Madras Governor's war fund upto the close of business yesterday amounted to Rs. 1,03,68,913/6/10.—A. P.

G. I. P. Railway

SPECIAL RATE FOR COCOANUT AND COCOANUT KERNELS FROM BEZWADA TO AHMADNAGAR.

A special rate of Re. 0-13-3 per maund ORW|200L when bagged and ORW|270L when loose for Cocoanuts and Cocoanut Kernels from BEZWADA TO AHMADNAGAR Via Wadi has now been introduced.

NOTE.—The usual 'Increased Charge' of TWO ANNAS per rupee will be levied in addition on the total freight per consignment.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS SPECIAL RATE

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(Established 1914)

BOMBAY BRANCH opened at AMAR BUILDING, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "Comilabank". Telephone: 20748.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	30,00,000
Subscribed Capital over	Rs.	19,70,000
Paidup Capital over	Rs.	10,60,000
Reserve Funds, etc.	Rs.	7,60,000

Branch and Agencies all over India. Transacts all kinds of Banking and foreign exchange business.

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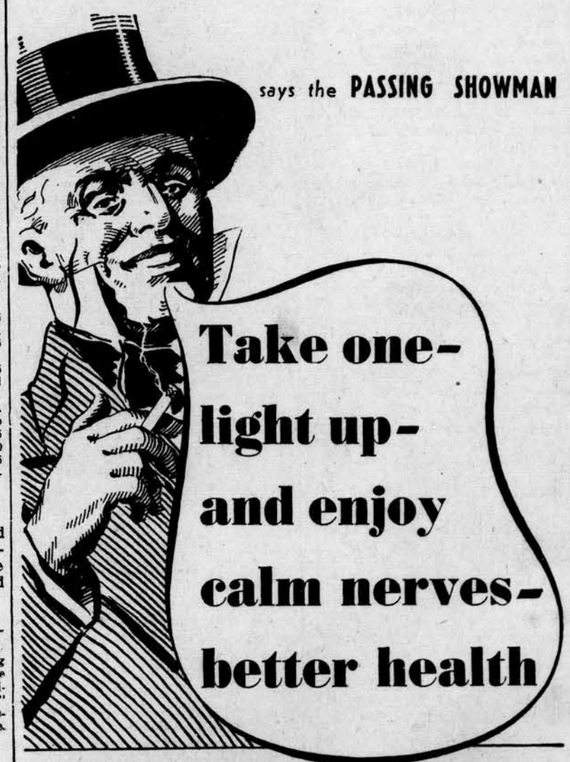
BOVRIL has everything in its flavour

Add a little Bovril to soups, stews, curries and all savoury dishes and see what a difference it makes.



PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

The very first time you try PASSING SHOW you'll notice the difference in quality—the added coolness and smoothness which helps to soothe your nerves. And remember that a cigarette made from pure virginia tobacco like PASSING SHOW is a real tonic for your health 2½ ANNAS for TEN

GOLDEN IN COLOUR • GOLDEN IN QUALITY

PSC/59

MUTT AND JEFF—This Goes to Show That Practice Makes Perfect

By BUD FISHER

AH WANTS TO BUY A COLLAR FO' MAH MAN FO' CHRIS'MUS!
CERTAINLY! WHAT SIZE?
TOYS
ELEVATOR
12-23
OH, 'BOUT SO BIG AN' 'ROUN'
BUT THAT'S NOT VERY EXACT! DON'T YOU KNOW THE EXACT SIZE?
OH, DAT'S DE EXACT SIZE ALL RIGHT!
BUT HOW DO YOU KNOW?
AIN'T AH BEEN GRABBIN' HIM 'ROUN' HIS NECK FO' FO'TEEN YEARS!
?
M. MISHER

No Recrudescence Of Rioting

Bengal Govt. Communique on Situation In Dacca

CALCUTTA, April 15.

A Government "communique" on the riot situation in the Dacca District, issued this evening, states:—

"The Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Revenue Minister have returned from Dacca, where they discussed the situation with local officials and with prominent members of both communities. The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Habibulla Bahadur is still in the city.

In Dacca town, though stray assaults unfortunately continue and bazars and shops are not yet completely open as usual, there has been no recrudescence of rioting, and Government are determined to effect as early as possible a restoration of normal conditions of life. The police have been strongly reinforced and streets are heavily guarded. Additional police will be quartered in affected areas. There have been 645 arrests. The situation has now been brought under control and peace committees are functioning.

MILITARY READY

In the Raipura and Sibpur area also, the situation has been brought under control and protection afforded to the inhabitants of the areas where rioting and looting took place. Strong additional forces of unarmed and armed police, reinforced by the Eastern Frontier Rifles and a military detachment, are operating within the area from a number of bases. The quartering of additional police is also under consideration. 484 arrests have been made. Allegations of the molestation, abduction or forcible detention of women appear to be without foundation; on the other hand, there are instances in which smhelter was given in Muslim houses to Hindu women who had fled from their homes, and in some cases, property was left by Hindus in Muslim safe-keeping. No instance has been recorded of loss of life during the riots.

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR REFUGEES

Similarly, no authentic instance of forcible conversion has been reported. There has, however, been considerable damage to property in a number of villages; large number of the inhabitants have temporarily abandoned their homes, in some cases before there was any threat to their safety; and throughout the area, economic conditions have been gravely dislocated.

Government have in hand measures both to restore economic conditions and for the return to their homes of the inhabitants who fled to other parts.

Special trains will be run at Government expense to bring back those who fled to Tripura State and the Tippera District. Those who are homeless and are being returned to their villages are being fed by Government at a considerable daily cost. Relief operations are being directed by the Sub-Divisional Officer and are in immediate charge of an experienced officer of the Bengal Civil Service: the deputation of a second officer is under consideration. It has been decided to divide the area into six blocks and to conduct a detailed survey of the damage done and the relief to be afforded; and an officer of the Government will be in charge of the survey in each block. As a first instalment, a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been already sanctioned for relief in the mofussil in addition to a sum of Rs. 5,000 for Dacca city; and further sums will be made available as and when required. Gratuitous relief will be distributed irrespective of creed to sufferers who are destitute as a result of the recent communal disturbances in the city and the mofussil pending the results of the survey already referred to the Collector has been authorised to expend a further sum of Rs. 30,000 in the purchase of seeds and fodder, and in economic rehabilitation. Agricultural and land improvement loans will also be freely distributed in suitable cases. A similar survey will be made and relief measures will be undertaken in Dacca city. Government will welcome the assistance of recognised social service organisations willing to work in co-operation with and under general direction of the local officers".—A. P.

BIKANER STATE INCOME-TAX ACT

Marwari Sammelan's Protest

The President of the Marwari Sammelan, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister of Bikaner State:—

"Commercial Community of Bombay consisting of State Subjects, particularly of Bikaner subjects are much agitated over the Bikaner State Income-Tax Act. They think that such imposition is uncalled for and is sure to cause embarrassment, unnecessary harassment of State subjects, and is likely to result in wholesale migration of those who are sought to be affected by it. Pray that the act should be repealed forthwith."

Tributes To Memory Of Late Mr. Andrews

PATNA, April 16.

At a public meeting held here yesterday the services of the late C. F. Andrews were recounted and a committee was formed to raise subscriptions from Bihar to the Andrews Memorial Fund.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad recalled the magnificent work done by Rev. Andrews during the Bihar earthquake of 1934.

Dr. Sachidananda Sinha paid tributes to C. F Andrews for his work as an educationist and a friend of the poor and the distressed.—A P.

Timber Merchant Acquitted Of Murder

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Wassoodew and a Special Jury)
King-Emperor
Versus
Ibrahim Hassan ..... Accused.

The accused, a Mahomedan timber merchant, 24 years of age, was charged with having on the night of 22nd September 1940, near Pydhownie committed the murder of one Ibrahim Ukka, within Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. He was committed to the High Court Sessions by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, on 18th February 1941.

The deceased and one Ismail Jetha were going along the road towards Pydhownie to buy pan at about 8 o'clock on the night of 22nd September last. The accused was seen standing near a hand-cart at the junction of Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road and Bazian Street. The deceased and Ismail had hardly proceeded a few paces from that junction, when the deceased was struck in his back with a knife by someone. The assailant was chased, but escaped. The next night the police received information that the accused was missing from the locality and that he had not even attended the funeral of the deceased who was a member of his jamat. As a result of certain police inquiries which followed by Inspector Taylor, the accused was arrested on 25th September.

The accused denied that he was responsible for the murder of Ibrahim Ukka.

The Jury by a majority of 8 to 1 found that the accused was not guilty of the offence charged. His Lordship, thereupon ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. N. H. C. Coyajee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla with Mr. A. H. Lakhani defended the accused.

FATAL WALL COLLAPSE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The inquests on Kamalabai Sitaram (55) and Sakubai Natha (45) concluded to-day. The women were living in a compound adjoining a building under construction at Trinity Street, Dhobi Talao. On March 24, a portion of wall of the building accidentally collapsed and fell on the women, causing instantaneous death to the one and injuries to the other. The injured woman was admitted to the G. T. Hospital where she died next day.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

FOR ALLEGED MANUFACTURE OF COUNTRY LIQUOR

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The story of an attempt to transport without permit six bags containing 153 bottles of "mossambi masala" for manufacturing country liquor was narrated today before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay.

Mohamed Abdul Hai and Yakub Mir Akbar, the suspects charged with the possession and transport of illict liquor were remanded till April 30.

RAJADHYAKSHA SCHOLARSIPS.

The Hon Secretary of the Fund invites applications on the prescribed form not later than 31st May from poor and deserving students of both sexes of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community studying in Government and recognised colleges, schools or technical institutions, for scholarships for 1941-42.

Destitute persons from the community should also apply, should they stand in need of maintenance allowance. Those already on the list of the Fund must submit fresh applications. Printed application forms can be had from the Hon. Secretary at Mangesh Building, New Bhatwadi, Bombay, 4, or from Mr. S. V. Bharne, 38, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay, 4.

Suburban District Local Board Elections

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI: April 16.

The elections in the Suburban District Local Board are to take place on 23rd inst. and there are 29 candidates for 10 seats.

Smt. Hansa Gokuldas Shroff has been returned unopposed for the women constituency from Versova, and for the remaining nine seats there is every likelihood of a tough fight between the Nationalist Party and the Independents.

SUKKUR VILLAGES STILL UNSAFE?

Mahasabha Plan To Capture Sind Assembly

KARACHI, April 16.

The communal situation in the province was considered at an emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Sabha here which, after four hours discussion, expressed the opinion that things had not improved at Sukkur and there was still some sense of insecurity, particularly in the villages.

The committee protested against the refusal of the District Magistrate of Sukkur to renew arms licenses and urged upon him that in view of the prevailing conditions in the district, arms licences should be renewed from at least a year more.

It was further decided to launch an election campaign and prepare the ground for the success of candidates to the Sind Assembly on the Hindu Sabha ticket. To implement this part of the resolution it was resolved to strengthen the organisation in Sind and a special fund known as "Savarkar Fund" was opened with a Sub-Committee formed to collect donations.—A. P.

Wanted Collector's Permission For Water Supply

It has come to the notice of the Government of Bombay that the intentions of the orders of the Government directing that no charge should be made under Section 55 of the Land Revenue Code for the provision of water for agricultural purposes from any source of water supply vesting in the Government and on which no expenditure has been incurred by the Government at any time, have been misunderstood by some persons. Those orders did "not" relieve the persons taking the water from the necessity of obtaining the previous permission of the Collector to do so, as required, under Rule 71-A of the Land Revenue Rules, 1921. This is in fact necessary in the interests of all riparian holders. Those people who take such water without the Collector's permission are accordingly liable to be dealt with under Rule 71-C of the Land Revenue Rules.

JUTE & COTTON BALES GUTTED

CALCUTTA April 16.

Considerable damage was caused by a fire which broke out this morning at a big corrugated iron shed, stacked with kutcha bales of jute and cotton, in the north suburbs of the city. Five engines of the Calcutta fire brigade responded to the call and brought the fire under control within half-an-hour. The shed was surrounded by bustees, which, however were not affected due to the timely action of the fire brigade —A. P.

HYDERABAD (Dn.).—His Excellency the Viceroy has expressed by a wire his deepest sympathy to H.E.H. the Nizam in his great loss. Similar messages of condolence have been received from Sir Francis Wylie, Political Adviser, and Mr. C. H. Gidney, Resident.

BOMBAY LEADERS' CONFERENCE

Standing Committee Meeting Postponed

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Leaders' Conference which was to meet here on April 20 has now at the request of some members, been postponed for a few days.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has written to Mr. Shiv Rao the Secretary of the Standing Committee to fix the new date after consultation with the members concerned.—A. P.

Spinning Competition In Jail

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, April 15

News comes from Yeroda Central Prisons that the political prisoners confined in connection with the civil disobedience movement observed fast on the first and last day of the National Week and spinning competition was the order of the day.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP

Appeal To Vote For Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed

CALCUTTA, April 16

The opinion that Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed would serve the best interests of Muslim Education in this country and should, therefore, be elected Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University in place of the late Sir Shah Sulaiman, is expressed in a joint statement by Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A. (Central), Mr. Razaur Rahman Khan, M.L.A. (Bengal) and Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadulla, members of the Court of the Aligarh University.

The statement runs as follows:—

Personal and party considerations should not interfere with the election of the Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University necessitated by the untimely demise of Sir Shah Sulaiman.

The guiding principle in such a choice should be the selection of such an eminent Muslim as is most likely to serve the best interest of Muslim education. We are of opinion that Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed would serve the best interest of Muslim education at this difficult time in the evolution of Muslim education and culture. We, therefore, feel confident that members of the Court of the Muslim University should avail themselves of the services of Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed to the Muslim University, by electing him as their Vice-Chancellor on the 20th instant.—A.P.

EGYPT PREPARES

Cabinet Considers Emergency Proposals

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO. (By Air Mail).

The following are the important proposals placed before the Egyptian Cabinet for an urgent sanction:—

1. Constructing 600 shelters in Alexandria city.
2. Constructing 2,000 shelters at the city of Cairo and other prominent cities in Egypt.
3. Training large number of women and girls as nurses and for other military purposes.
4. Compulsory military training for all students of colleges and secondary schools all over Egypt.
5. Consideration of announcing general mobilisation in Egypt at an early date.
6. Postponing the 1,000th anniversary celebration of Al-Azhar University already fixed to be celebrated in the forthcoming Rajab, 1360.
7. Cancelling civil and military officials' leave this year.
8. Raising new taxation over certain goods for the purpose of national defence.

THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

(Continued from page 6)

in the fuselage, one movable gun in the floor and one on a shielded mounting over the wings. Its maximum speed was about 310 m.p.h.

Variations and increases in the armament were constantly made in all these aircraft which carried the bombs intended to secure victory.

These bombers were protected by fighters, of which the Germans used two main types, the M 109 and the M 110.

The M 109 in the form then used was a single-seater fighter. It was a low-wing, all-metal, cantilever monoplane armed with a cannon firing through the airscrew hub, four machine-guns and two more in troughs on top of the engine cowling. Its maximum speed was a little more than 350 m.p.h. Its pilot was later protected by back and front armour of which the size and shape became standardised during the course of the battle.

The M 110 was a two-seater fighter with two engines. It was an all-metal, low-wing, cantilever monoplane with two fixed cannons and four fixed machine-guns to fire forward from the nose. Its maximum speed did not exceed 365 m.p.h. In this aircraft the crew were protected by back armour only.

The Germans also used a few Heinkel 113. This was a low-wing, all-metal cantilever monoplane with a single engine. A cannon fired through the airscrew hub and there were two large-bore machine-guns in the wings. The maximum speed was about 330 m.p.h.

To combat this formidable array of fighters and bombers, which Goering had boasted were "definitely superior" to any British aircraft, the Royal Air Force used the Spitfire, the Hurricane and occasionally the Boulton Paul Defiant.

The Spitfire 1 was a single-seater fighter with a Rolls Royce Merlin engine. It was a low-wing, all-metal, cantilever monoplane, armed with eight Browning machine-guns, four in each wing, set to fire forward outside the aircrew's disc. Its maximum speed was 366 m.p.h.

The Hawker Hurricane I was also a single-seater fighter, similarly engined and armed. Its maximum speed was 335 m.p.h. In both these aircraft the pilot was protected by back and front armour.

The Boulton Paul Defiant was a two-seater fighter with a Rolls Royce engine. It was an all-metal, low-wing, cantilever monoplane and armed with four Browning machine-guns mounted in a power-operated turret.

With such machines as these the Royal Air Force and the Luftwaffe engaged each other on the 8th of August when the battle began.

(To Be Continued)

PROMOTING ISLAMIC STUDIES IN TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, April 14.

At a party given in his honour by the Travancore University Muslim Endowment Committee, Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer supporting the move by Muslims of Travancore for collecting funds for promotion of Islamic Studies in the University observed that it is the duty of each one of us, Hindu and Muslim to see to it that the ideas, dreams and methods for achieving political and economic progress which tend to sever man from man be discouraged and those that tend to unite be encouraged and stimulated. It is in that hope and point of view I regard this move and wish godspeed to the sponsors of the movement.

The Dewan added as head of the Administration, he was deeply interested in the idea underlying the movement for promotion of Islamic Studies. In fact, he had tried to enlist the support and sympathy of Syrian Christians with regard to the foundation of a Chair in Syriac. The Dewan referred to the many ties of sympathy and cultural affinity that existed throughout the ages between Semitic regions of Arabia and Mesopotamia and India itself and added there was greater interchange of thoughts between the two than was now imagined.

The Dewan proceeded in India until about thirty or forty years ago there was very little difference in actual life and politics between Hindu and Muslim and there was no hostility or antagonism, no feeling of diversity or strangeness. Hindus and Muslims lived together happily in the past and even now in villages where sophisticated methods of life had not penetrated, there was mutual harmony. Politics and race for legislative power and appointments were the main causes of accentuation of differences.

In so far as the University movement was a harmonising factor, was the process of unlocking the doors of knowledge for Hindus and Muslims alike, it would be his duty and privilege to encourage the movement.

Earlier Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Kareem, Inspector General of Police, Travancore, speaking on behalf of Muslims acknowledged Sir Ramaswami Aiver's efforts in the cause of the Muslim Community in India and paid a tribute to Travancore on the sense of brotherliness that prevails between Hindus and Muslims.—A. P

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"THE CHILD SPEAKS TRUTH - ALL OF US ARE LIKE THAT, DIRTY, MISERABLE AND UNHEALTHY."
"I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO. THERE'S NOT ONE MOMENT WHEN I AM SITTING IDLE. I SLAVE TILL MY BACK BREAKS AND YET NOTHING SEEMS TO MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE..."
"I KNOW IT IS NOT YOUR FAULT. IT'S A PITY I CAN'T AFFORD A SERVANT TO HELP YOU."
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"YOU ARE A BIT LATE TODAY."
"RAMUBHAI WAS WRONG WHEN HE SAID HE COULDN'T AFFORD A SERVANT. THERE IS ONE WILLING SERVANT WHICH ALL OF US CAN AFFORD...
"THERE IS A SPECIAL REASON FOR THAT. A LITTLE PRESENT FOR A WOMAN WHO HAS BROUGHT THE HAPPINESS AND HEALTH OF A PALACE INTO A HUMBLE HOUSEHOLD."
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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1941

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COL. KNOX'S CLARION CALL:

"In Midst Of War's Decisive Period"

Col. Knox Explains Danger That Will Overwhelm U. S. A. Should Allies Fall

HELP TO CHINA TO CONTINUE

WASHINGTON, April 16.

"We are now in the midst of a decisive period in this world war", declared the Secretary for the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, giving evidence before the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee on the question of labour situation and defence.

"Step by step I see my country gradually being encircled and isolated and should disaster come to those actually engaged in this war, I see this nation surrounded by nations who have made known how they feel about our nation and our institutions."

Greenland Will Be Restored To Free Denmark

Greenland will be restored to Denmark as soon as Denmark is independent and not a Government under duress, declared President Roosevelt at a Press Conference.

The decision to protect Greenland, he said, was taken under the Monroe Doctrine.

The step was also reinforced by the Pan-American Conferences of Lima and Havana, which decided to oppose transfer of sovereignty of any Western Hemisphere possession from one non-American nation to another.

Merchant Ships Will Be Protected

"The United States will protect her merchantmen wherever they go so long as they do not enter the combat zones proclaimed under the Neutrality Act", declared President Roosevelt at a Press Conference to-day.

He was replying to a query whether this was United States policy. "It is not a question of policy but of law", he added.

President Roosevelt declined to say whether United States' ship going to the Red Sea would likewise be protected, adding that he knew of no ships in those waters now.

Questioned on the possibility of arming United States freighters, he said, "There has never been any discussion of that except by orators."

Help To China To Continue

President Roosevelt told a Press Conference that the list of Chinese requirements under the Lease and Lend Act was being analysed, but he did not give details.

Some supplies were already being processed. They included both old and new items.

Describing his conference on Tuesday with Dr. Soong and Dr. Hushih, President Roosevelt said they discussed various details. Nothing had happened lately to change the Government's policy of aiding the democracies and that policy included China.—Reuter.

Rajen Babu's Reply To Jinnah

Congress Working Committee Cannot Consider 'Purdah' Pakistan Scheme

PATNA, April 16.

"It is no use asking the Working Committee of the Congress to consider a scheme which has not been worked out and details of which are not known to the public," said Dr. Rajendra Prasad when shown the suggestion made by Mr. Jinnah in his Madras speech that the Congress Working Committee should examine the Pakistan scheme.

Dr. Prasad said that because, during the conversations which had taken place during the last three or four years between Mr. Jinnah and the representatives of the Congress, the two parties could never progress beyond the preliminary stage of settling their respective status, no concrete proposals for a settlement of the communal question had arisen and the Working Committee had, therefore, never considered the question of Pakistan. The proposal was never made.

"JINNAH EXTREMELY ELUSIVE"

Dr. Prasad said that Mr. Jinnah was extremely elusive. "We were anxious to find out what it was that Mr. Jinnah would like us to consider, but we were disappointed on every occasion."

There were four or five schemes relating to Pakistan, and they differed considerably from one another. Besides, Dr. Prasad added: It is useless to ask anyone to discuss a thing which is more or less in a nebulous condition so far as the public is concerned.

The Committee which was appointed by the Muslim League to prepare a scheme has not published any report yet, and we do not know what its conclusions are. Let Mr. Jinnah come forward with a full scheme and then alone will he be in a position to ask anyone to consider it.

ABUL KALAM AZAD SUFFERING FROM GIDDINESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President is reported to be suffering from giddiness in Naini Central Jail. President's health is reported to be gradually deteriorating of late. One of the causes is said to be the prevalent hot weather. He may have to be transferred to some hill station, or he might be sent to Dehra Dun.

JAWAHARLAL INTERVIEWED IN JAIL

LUCKNOW, April 16.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Prof. K. T. Shah, Hon. General Secretary of the National Planning Committee and Miss Tara Pandit interviewed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Lucknow Central Jail, yesterday.

Mrs. Pandit will interview Mr. R. S. Pandit, to-day, after which she will leave for Allahabad.—A. P.

Donations To Andrews Memorial

PATNA, April 16.

Among resolutions passed at the Cultural Unity Conference on the concluding day was one appreciating the services of the Rev. C. F. Andrews towards cultural understanding between India and Britain.

The Maharaja of Patna and Maharaja of Sonepur each announced a donation of Rs. 100 towards the construction of the proposed memorial of Mr. Andrews at Santiniketan.—A. P.

4,000 Planes Per Month By 1942

Astounding Increase In Bomber Speed

NEW YORK, April 16.

The United States will be producing 4,000 warplanes monthly by the summer of 1942 according to the "New York Journal of Commerce".

The "New York Sun" states that an American Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce survey shows that there is an average increase of 71 miles per hour in the speed of heavy and medium bombers since 1938.

The average range has been extended by 900 miles and weight-carrying capacity increased by 100 per cent.

In 1941 American bombers of these types will have an average speed of 295 miles per hour, a gross weight of over 21 tons, a range of 3,255 miles and service ceiling of 29,000 feet.—Reuter.

PATNA, April 15.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad arrived here this afternoon from Calcutta. He is expected to leave for Wardha after about four days stay here.

Dr. Prasad will attend a meeting of the Provincial Congress Executive on April 17.—A. P.

Asiatics Can Own Land In Africa

Amendment Bill Passed By S. African Assembly

CAPE TOWN, April 16

The Assembly passed the second reading of the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading Amendment) Bill, a corollary of the resolution of April 9th according to the terms of which certain areas would be released from the restrictive portions of the Gold Law and Asiatics and coloured persons would in future be able to occupy and own land in these areas.—Reuter.

FRANCE EAGER TO HEAR BRITISH WAR NEWS

LONDON, April 15.

Rene Labastide, the French Communist leader, writing on "France After The Armistice" in the American magazine, the "New Masses," says:

"I remember walking one evening along a street in Limoges in the midwestern France. All the windows were open and in the dark houses radios were tuned in. I did not have to stop one single time to hear the entire 8-15 news broadcast from London. As I kept walking, every house contributed its share."—Reuter.

JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, April 15.

The Russo-Japanese neutrality pact did not mean any threat of drive to the South, stated Mr. Kawai, the Japanese Minister to Australia to-day (Tuesday) he added, Japan's policy towards Australia was one of absolute unchangeable peace and friendship.—Reuter.

POLITICALS TO GIVE UP HUNGER-STRIKE?

Sequel To Government Assurance

Thirty-eight political prisoners who went on hunger-strike on Tuesday morning, at Thana Jail, are reported to have decided to give it up, on an assurance by the Government that the quality of food supplied to them will be considerably improved.

There are at present 99 political prisoners in Thana Jail, about 45 being those belonging to the city.

PROTEST AGAINST MARKETING ACT

AMRITSAR, April 15.

All markets were closed to-day as a protest against the Marketing Act. Retail shops in the city were also closed. The Indian Exchange has suspended forward business in wheat and gram for an indefinite period.—A. P.

PESHAWAR, April 15.—Mr. John Sargent, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India has left Peshawar by air for Waziristan on an inspection tour of tribal schools. He will also study the problem of educational expansion in tribal areas.—A. P.

EDWARD'S ABDICATION ECHO IN FEDERAL COURT

Interesting Issues On Hindu Women's Rights To Property Act

NEW DELHI, April 16.

The Hindu Women's rights to Property Act passed by the Central Legislature in 1937 was a distinct encroachment on the powers of the Provincial Legislatures, declared Dr. Asthana, Advocate-General, United Provinces, resuming his arguments before the Federal Court to-day, on the Governor-General's reference with regard to that Act. He emphasised the view that had been put forward that the powers of the Central Assembly and its juridicial existence expired on April 1, 1937, when the new constitution came into force, although the personnel of the house remained unchanged. When on April 6, 1937, the Council of State was considering the Bill passed by the Assembly on February 4, 1937, it was considering something which was not a Bill. Consequently, the Bill was never considered by the two Chambers, and it could not therefore have received the valid assent of the Governor-General.

The Council of State, he said, was considering the Bill under a mistaken belief or, it might be, negligently, without realising that its powers under the new Government of India Act did not extend to agricultural property. This was possibly because only a few days had passed after the new act came into force, and no one thought of the substantial curtailment of the Central Legislatures' powers.

LAW OF SURVIVORSHIP

Dr. Asthana argued that the Act did effect a change in the law of survivorship; and the question was that if it effected such a change, was it acting under any power given to it by the legislative lists? He discussed the question and gave the answer that the Indian Legislature, whether provincial or central, had no power to change the law of survivorship.

A lengthy discussion followed on the meaning of the terms "succession, devolution and inheritance" and on the conditions under which these could apply whether succession, etc., could take place during the life-time of the original owner of property.

Sir Maurice Gwyer asked whether there was succession to the Crown, when King Edward the Eighth abdicated.

Sir Brojendra Mitter indicated in reply that in that case there was civil death.

ALLADI'S ARGUMENT

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Advocate General, Madras, first dealt at length with the terms 'survivorship and succession' and after quoting authorities extensively, explained that survivorship under the Hindu law was one branch of the law of succession or one mode of succession, and therefore, the anti-thesis between survivorship and succession could not be maintained.

Passing on to the question whether the valid portion of the Act under examination could be severed from the invalid portion and whether the valid portion alone could be given effect to, he contended that the true test was whether after such severance, what remained was a scheme of legislation radically different from the original Act. Was it possible to give effect to the good part of it after rejecting the bad part? He analysed the question and declared that if the valid part were inextricably interwoven with the invalid provisions, then the whole act must fall.

He went on to emphasise that the Central Legislature consisted of both the Houses and the Governor-General and declared that even if a bill had been passed by both the Houses before the new constitution came into force and if before the Governor-General gave his assent to the bill the new constitution came into force, then the Governor-General could not give a valid assent to it, because the new constitution substantially curtailed the powers of the legislature as a whole, of which the Governor-General was an integral part.

The question was then discussed as to what would have happened, if when the act under discussion came before the Council of State, someone raised the point of the competency of the House to discuss it, should the President have held that the House was incompetent to deal with it and should the Council have made an amendment bringing the bill within the jurisdiction of the Central Legislature and then sent it to the Assembly for approval of the amendment?

Sir Brojendra Mitter intervening explained that a conference of speakers of Indian legislatures had considered this point and decided that it was not for Speakers of Legislatures to pronounce on questions of competency of the Legislature. Speakers should normally allow discussion of the measure, leaving it to the courts later to decide, whether it was within the competence of the Legislature concerned to pass it.

JUDGMENT NEXT WEEK

Sir Maurice Gwyer observed that the Legislature could do what it liked with a bill before it. What happened in the Legislature was no concern of the courts, when they exercised their jurisdiction in respect of acts which came into force.

Sir Brojendra Mitter, before the Court rose for the day, cited a Canadian case in which the term "land" had been interpreted to mean only interest in land and no more. He further submitted that the whole intention of the Legislature was that the widow, when she got her share of the husband's property under the Act, must be able to maintain the same standard of life as she had during her husband's lifetime and the same standard as the son had. But that intention would now be defeated, because she could have no share in her husband's agricultural property. It was possible that her husband's property consisted entirely of agricultural property; in that case she might be entirely destitute.

The Chief Justice indicated that judgment would be delivered early next week.—A. P.

VEIL ON BALKAN MOVES LIFTED:

Yugoslavia Caught Napping

HALIFAX DESCRIBES LIBYA AND BALKANS AS BLACK SPOTS IN PICTURE OF WAR

NEW YORK, April 16.

"In a frank talk of Britain's war situation to the English Speaking Union here last night Lord Halifax described the Balkans and North Africa as the "black spots in the picture of the war", and partially lifted the veil on the diplomatic moves which preceded the German attack on Greece.

"Yugoslavia", he said, "was caught before her mobilisation was complete and before staff conversations, which the previous Government had declined, could be made effective

In order to support Greece and Yugoslavia we had deliberately weakened our forces in North Africa. We were well aware of the risks involved, **but were determined not to leave those gallant Allies unsupported.**

It had accordingly been necessary to withdraw from Libya to new positions, and although we suffered loss in doing this, we had made the enemy pay dearly for his advance."

Adding that the stream of reinforcements in men and material is steadily flowing into that theatre, Lord Halifax said that this process was "greatly helped" by President Roosevelt's action in opening the Red Sea to American shipping.

Pointing out that the R.A.F. was "an incomparably more formidable instrument than it was even a few months ago", Lord Halifax continued, "The history of the struggle at sea since the war began gives every reason to believe that the strength of our sea power is undiminished and, in the end, **will play the largest part in bringing down the pillars of the Nazi temple.**

Emphasising that he was speaking "at a moment big wtih fate" and describing the present time as "the darkest days that mankind has known", Lord Halifax reiterated his 'complete confidence in the ultimate outcome."—Reuter.

U. P. Hindu Conference

DEMAND FOR SUSPENDING CONSTITUTION IN BENGAL

"Mahasabha, Only Representative Organisation Of Hindus"

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

The Provincial Hindu Conference passed resolutions (1) expressing sympathy for the victims of Dacca riot, condemning the attitude of the Bengal Government and demanding the suspension of the constitution in Bengal.

(2) declaring Hindu Mahasabha the only representative organisation of Hindus and that Congress has no right to represent Hindus and as such any settlement between Congress, Government and Muslim League is not binding Hindus unless it has the approval of the Hindu Mahasabha; (3) Condemning the Pro-Muslim policy of Government at Gorakhpur and some other places and demanding an impartial enquiry; (4) Condemning Madras Government's order prohibiting processions of Hindus during the session of the Muslim League there; (5) Sympathising with the victims of Laharu tragedy and condemning the action of the raj authorities and requesting the Viceroy to institute an impartial enquiry.

The Conference sat till very late in the night.

The resolution on Dacca rioting was moved by Dr. T. B. Surya and seconded by Mr. Satya Charan, who deplored the "irresponsible" speeches of the Bengal Premier.

Moving the second resolution Raja Maheshwardyal made an effective speech wherein he dealt with the grievances of Gorakhpur Hindus. He said he personally went there and studied the situation. "It is not the Governor's regime that we are living in but the regime of Thanadars and Tahsildars. There is no popular representative in the Provincial Government."

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

THE WAY OUT

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY

IF THERE IS NO ESCAPE ON TOP OF WATER, PERHAPS CAN FIND ONE BELOW!
BOTTOM OF THIS CISTERN—LIKE PERFECTION — DIFFICULT TO ACHIEVE!
CANNOT HOLD BREATH MUCH LONGER! THINK PERHAPS THIS TIME INSPECTOR CHAN IS COOKED GOOSE!
PRESSURE TERRIFIC— BUT MUST HOLD BREATH TO THROW LEVER OF EMERGENCY DRAIN!
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